THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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BANQUET TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

Ovation by the New York Chamber of Commerce—Addresses by Cyrus W. Field, Admiral Farragut, General Meade, and Others.

From the New York Papers of To-day.

A grand banquet was given to Cyrus W. Field by the New York Chamber of Commerce, at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening. Many distinguished people were present, among them Major-General G. G. Meade, Admiral Farragut, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the United States Senate, Archbishop John McCloskey, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mayor Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, F. Lieber, LL.D., John Jay, Robert J. Walker, Charles O'Conor, General William F. Smith, U. S. A., Captain A. N. Pennock, U. S. N., W. F. Judson, Peter Cooper, the Hon. George Bancroft, Alfred Bierstadt, Moses Taylor, the Rev. R. W. Hitchcock, and the Brazilian Minister. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with the flags of different nations, choice flowers and emblems suggestive of the great enterprise the originator of which the guests had assembled to honor. A. A. Low, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. After dinner the ladies were introduced, and the serious business of the evening began.

REMARKS OF MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. President:—I thank you for the kind words which you have spoken; and you, gentlemen, for the manner in which you have responded to them. It is pleasant to come home after a long absence, and especially when a warm welcome meet us at the door. It is pleasant to see familiar faces and hear familiar voices; to be among old neighbors and friends, and to be assured of their regard and approbation. And now to receive such a tribute as this from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and from this large array of merchants and bankers and eminent citizens, is very grateful to my heart.

The scene before me awakens mingled recollections. Eight years ago the Atlantic Telegraph had won a brief success; and in this very hall we met to celebrate our victory. Alas for our hopes! How soon was our joy turned into mourning. That very day the cable departed this life. It went out like a spark in the mighty waters. So suddenly it died that many could not believe that it ever lived. To-night we meet to rejoice in a success which I believe will be permanent. But many who were with us then are not here. Captain Hudson has gone to his grave. Woodhouse, the English engineer, who was with our own Everett in the *Niagara*, sleeps in his native island. Others who took an early part in the work are no more among the living. Lieutenant Berryman, who made the first soundings across the Atlantic, died for his country in the late war, on board his ship off Pensacola.

His companions, Lieutenant Swain, the hero of the ill fated Darien expedition, and Lieutenant Thomas, both are gone. So are John W. Brett, my first associate in England, Samuel Statham, Sir William Brown, the first Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and many, many others. My first thought to-night is of the dead; and my only sorrow that those who labored so faithfully with us are not here now to share our triumph.

In the letter inviting me to accept of this banquet, you expressed a wish to "hear from my lips the story of this great undertaking." That, sir, would be a very long story, much beyond your patience and my strength. I should have to take you forty times across the Atlantic, and half as many to Newfoundland. Still, I will endeavor, in a brief way, to give you some faint outline of the fortunes of this enterprise.

It is nearly thirteen years since half-a-dozen gentlemen of this city met at my house for four successive evenings, and around a table, covered with maps and charts and plans and estimates, considered a project to extend a line of telegraph from Nova Scotia to St. John's in Newfoundland, thence to be carried across the ocean. It was a very pretty plan on paper. There was New York, and there was St. John's, only about 1200 miles apart. It was easy to draw a line from one point to the other—making no account of the forests and mountains, and swamps and rivers and gulfs that lay in our way. Not one of us had ever seen the country, or had any idea of the obstacles to be overcome.

We thought we could build the line in a few months. It took two years and a half. Yet we never asked for help outside our own little circle. Indeed, I fear we should not have got it if we had—for few had any faith in our scheme. Every dollar came out of our own pockets. Yet I am proud to say no man drew back. No man proved a deserter; those who came first into the work have stood by it to the end. Of those six men four are here to-night—Mr. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and myself. My brother Dudley is in Europe, and Mr. Chandler White died in 1856, and his place was supplied by Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, who is also here. Mr. Robert W. Lowber was our Secretary. To these gentlemen, as my first associates, it is but just that I should pay my first acknowledgments.

From this statement, you perceive that in the beginning this was wholly an American enterprise. It was begun, and for two years and a half it was carried on, solely by American capital. Our brethren across the sea did not even know what we were doing away in the forest of Newfoundland. Our little company raised and expended over a million and a quarter of dollars before an Englishman paid a single pound sterling. Our only support outside was in the liberal charter and steady friendship of the Government of Newfoundland, for which we were greatly indebted to Mr. E. M. Archibald, then Attorney-General of that colony, and now British Consul in New York. And in preparing for an ocean cable, the first soundings across the Atlantic were made by American officers in American ships. Our scientific men—Morse, Henry, Bache, and Maury—had taken great interest in the subject. The United States ship *Dolphin* discovered the Telegraphic Plateau as early as 1853; and the United States ship *Arctic* sounded across from Newfoundland to Ireland in 1856, a year before her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, under command of Captain Dayman, went over the same course. This I state, not to take aught from the just praise of England, but simply to vindicate the truth of history. (Applause.)

It was not until 1856—ten years ago—that the enterprise had any existence in England. In that summer I went to London, and there with Mr. John W. Brett, Mr. (now Sir) Charles Bright, and Dr. Whitehouse, organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Science had begun to contemplate the possibility of such an enterprise; and the great Farraday cheered us with his lofty enthusiasm. Then for the first time was enlisted the support of English capitalists; and then the British Government began that course which it has continued ever since—offering us ships to complete soundings across the Atlantic, and to assist in laying the cable, and an annual subsidy for the transmission of messages.

The Expedition of 1857 and the two Expeditions of 1858 were joint enterprises, in which the *Niagara* and the *Susquehanna* took part with the *Agamemnon*, the *Leopard*, the *Gorgon*, and the *Valorous;* and the officers of both navies worked with generous rivalry for the same great object. The capital—except one-quarter, which, as you have said, was taken by myself—was subscribed wholly in Great Britain. The Directors were almost all English bankers and merchants, though among them there was one gentleman whom we are proud to call an American—Mr. George Peabody—a name honored in two countries, since he has showered his princely benefactions upon both—who, though a resident for nearly forty years in London, where he has gained abundant wealth and honors, still clings to the land of his birth; declining the honor of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom to remain a simple American citizen. (Applause.)

In December, 1865, I went back again, when lo! all our hopes had sunk to nothing. The Attorney-General of England had given his written opinion that we had no legal right, without a special act of Parliament (which could not be obtained under a year to issue the new 10 per cent. shares, on which we relied to raise our capital. This was a terrible blow. The works were at once stopped, and the money which had been paid in returned to the subscribers. Such was the state of things only ten months ago. I reached London on the 24th of December, and the next day was not a "merry Christmas" to me. But it was an inexpressible comfort to have the counsel of such men as Sir Daniel Gooch and Sir Richard A. Glass, and to hear stout-hearted Mr. Brassey tell us to go ahead, and, if need were, he would put down £60,000 more!

It was finally concluded that the best course was to organize a new company, which should assume the work; and so originated the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. It was formed by ten gentlemen who met around a table in London, and put down £10,000 apiece. I hope the excellent Secretary of this Company, Mr. Deane, who came with us across the ocean, will write its history, and tell the world what life and vigor were comprised in its Board of Directors.

The great Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company—undaunted by the failure of last year, answered us with a subscription of £100,000. Soon after the books were opened to the public, through the eminent banking-house of J. S. Morgan & Co., and in fourteen days we had raised the whole £600,000. Then the work began again, and went on with speed. Never was greater energy infused into any enterprise. It was only the first day of March that the new company was formed, and was registered as a company the next day; and yet such was the vigor and despatch, that in five months from that day the cable had been manufactured, shipped on the *Great Eastern*, stretched across the Atantic, and was sending messages, literally swift as lightning, from continent to continent. (Cheers.)

Yet this was not "a lucky hit"—a fine run across the ocean in calm weather. It was the worst weather I ever knew at that season of the year. In the despatch which appeared in the New York papers you may have read, "The weather has been most pleasant." I wrote it "*un*-pleasant." We had fogs and storms almost the whole way. Our success was the result of the highest science combined with practical experience. Every thing was perfectly organized to the minutest detail. We had on board an admirable staff of officers, such men as Halpin and Beckwith, and engineers long used to the business, such as Canning and Clifford and Temple, the first of whom has been knighted for his part in this great achievement; and electricians such as Professor Thomson, of Glasgow, and Willoughby Smith, and Laws; while Mr. C. F. Varley, our companion of the year before, who stands among the first in knowledge and practical skill, remained with Sir Richard Glass at Valentia, to keep watch at that end of the line; and Mr. Latimer Clark, who was to test the cable when done. Of these gentlemen Professor Thomson, as one of the earliest and most eminent electricians of England, has received the same mark of distinction. England honors herself when she thus pays honor to science, and it is fit that the Government which honored chemistry in Sir Humphrey Davy, should honor electrical science in Sir William Thomson.

But our work was not over. After landing the cable safely at Newfoundland, we had another task—to return to mid-ocean and recover that lost in the expedition of last year. This achievement has perhaps excited more surprise than the other. Many even now "don't understand it," and every day I am asked "how it was done." Well, it does seem rather difficult to fish for a jewel at the bottom of the ocean two and a half miles deep. But it is not so *very* difficult when you know how. You may be sure we did not go a fishing at random, nor was our success mere "luck." It was the triumph of the highest nautical and engineering skill. We had four ships, and on board of them some of the best seamen in England, men who knew the ocean as a hunter knows every trail in the forest.

There was Captain Moriarty, who was in the *Agamemnon* in 1857-8. He was in the *Great Eastern* last year, and saw the cable when it broke; and he and Captain Anderson at once took their observations so exact that they could go right to the spot. After finding it they marked the line of the cable by a row of buoys; for fogs would come down, and shut out sun and stars, so that no man could take an observation. These buoys were anchored a few miles apart. They were numbered, and each had a flagstaff on it, so that it could be seen by day, and a lantern by night. Thus having taken our bearings, we stood off three or four miles, so as to come broadside on, and then casting over the grapnel, drifted slowly down upon it, dragging the bottom of the ocean as we went.

At first it was a little awkward to fish in such deep water, but our men got used to it, and soon could cast a grapnel almost as straight as any old whaler throws a harpoon. Our fishing-line was of formidable size. It was made of rope, twisted with wires of steel, so as to bear a strain of thirty tons. It took about two hours for the grapnel to reach bottom, but we could tell when it struck. I often went to the bow and sat on the rope, and could feel by the quiver that the grapnel was dragging on the bottom two miles under us. But it was very slow business. We had storms and calms, and fogs and squalls. Still we worked on day after day. Once, on the 17th of August, we got the cable up, and had it in full sight for five minutes, a long, slimy monster, fresh from the ooze of the ocean's bed, but our men began to cheer so wildly that it seemed to be frightened, and suddenly broke away and went down into the sea.

This accident kept us at work two weeks longer, but finally, on the last night of August, we caught it. We had cast the grapnel thirty times. It was a little before midnight on Friday night that we hooked the cable, and it was a little after midnight Sunday morning when we got it on board. What was the anxiety of those twenty-six hours! The strain on every man's life was like the strain on the cable itself. When finally it appeared it was midnight; the lights of the ship, and in the boats around our bows, as they flashed in the faces of the men, showed them eagerly watching for the cable to appear on the water. At length it was brought to the surface. All who were allowed to approach crowded forward to see it. Yet not a word was spoken, only the voices of the officers in command were heard giving orders. All felt as if life and death hung on the issue.

It was only when it was brought over the bow and on the deck that the men dared to breathe. Even then they hardly believed their eyes. Some crept toward it to feel it, to be sure it was there. Then we carried it along to the electrician's room, to see if our long-sought-for treasure was alive or dead. A few minutes of suspense, and a flash told of the lightning current again set free. Then did the feeling long pent up burst forth. Some turned away their heads and wept. Others broke into cheers, and the cry ran from man to man, and was heard down in the engine rooms, deck below deck, and from the boats on the water, and the other ships, while rockets lighted up the darkness of the sea. Then with thankful hearts we turned our faces again to the west. But soon the wind rose, and for thirty-six hours we were exposed to all the dangers of a storm on the Atlantic.

Yet, in the very height and fury of the gale, as I sat in the electricians' room, a flash of light came up from the deep; which, having crossed to Ireland, came back to me in mid-ocean, telling that those so dear to me, whom I had left on the banks of the Hudson, were well, and following us with their wishes and their prayers. This was like a whisper of God from the sea, bidding me keep heart and hope. The *Great Eastern* bore herself proudly through the storm, as if she knew that the vital cord which was to join two hemispheres hung at her stern, and so, on Saturday, the 7th of September, we brought our second cable safely to the shore.

Such, gentlemen, in brief, is the story of the telegraph which you have wished to hear. It has been a long, hard struggle. Nearly thirteen years of anxious watching and ceaseless toil. Often my heart has been ready to faink. Many times, when wandering in the forests of Newfoundland, in the pelting rain; or on the decks of ships, on dark, stormy nights—alone, far from home—I have almost accused myself of madness and folly to sacrifice the peace of my family, and all the hopes of life, for what might prove, after all, but a dream. I have seen my companions one after another falling by my side, and feared that I, too, might not live to see the end. And yet one hope has led me on, and I have prayed that I might not taste of death till this work was accomplished. That prayer is answered; and now, beyond all acknowledgments to men, is the feeling of gratitude to Almighty God.

Having thus accomplished our work of building an ocean telegraph, we desire to make it useful to the public. To this end it must be kept in perfect order, and all lines connected with it. The very idea of an electric telegraph is, an instrument to send messages instantaneously. When a despatch is sent from New York to London there must be no uncertainty about its reaching its destination—and that promptly. This we aim to secure. Our two cables do their part well. There are no way-stations between Ireland and Newfoundland, where messages have to be repeated, and the lightning never lingers more than a second in the bottom of the sea. To those who feared that they might be used up or wear out, I would say, for their relief, that the old cable works a little better than the new one, but that is because it has been down longer, as time improves the quality of gutta percha. But the new one is constantly growing better.

To show how delicate are these wonderful cords, it is enough to state that they can be worked with the smallest battery power. When the first cable was laid in 1858, electricians thought that to send a current two thousand miles it must be almost like a stroke of lightning. But God was not in the earthquake, but in the still small voice. The other day Mr. Latimer Clark telegraphed from Ireland across the ocean and back again with a battery formed in a lady's thimble! And now Mr. Collett writes me from Heart's Content:—"I have just sent my compliments to Dr. Gould, of Cambridge, who is at Valentia, with a battery composed of a gun-cap, with a strip of zinc, excited by a drop of water, the simple bulk of a tear!" A telegraph that will do that, we think nearly perfect. It has never failed for an hour or a minute. Yet there have been delays in receiving messages from Europe, but these have all been *on the land lines*, or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and not on the sea cables.

It was very painful to me, when we landed at Heart's Content, to find any interruption here—that a message which came in a flash across the Atlantic should be delayed twenty-four hours in crossing eighty miles of water. But it was not my fault. My associates in the Newfoundland Company will bear me witness that I entreated them a year ago to repair the cable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to put our land lines in perfect order. But they thought it more prudent to await the result of the late expedition before making further large outlays. We have therefore had to work hard to restore our lines. But in two weeks our cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence was taken up and repaired. It was found to have been broken by an anchor in shallow water, and, when spliced out, proved as perfect as when laid down ten years ago. Since then a new one has been laid, so that we have there two excellent cables.

A word about the tariff. Complaint has been made that it was so high as to be very oppressive. I beg all to remember that it is only three months ank a half since the cable was laid. It was laid at a great cost and a great risk. Different companies had sunk in their attempts $12,000,000. It was still an experiment, of which the result was doubtful. This too might prove another costly failure. Even if successful, we did not know how long it would work. Evil prophets, in both countries, predicted that it would not last a month. If it did, we were not sure of having more than one cable; nor how much work that one could do. Now these doubts are resolved. We have not only one cable, but two, both in working order; and we find, instead of five words a minute, we can send fifteen. Now we are free to reduce the tariff. Accordingly it has been cut down one-half, and I hope in a few months we can bring it down to one-quarter. I am in favor of reducing it to the lowest point at which we can do the business, keeping the lines working day and night. And then, if the work grows upon us so enormously that we cannot do it, why we must go to work and lay more cables.

Those who conduct a public enterprise ought not to object to any fair criticism of the public or the press. But complaints are sometimes made without reflection, as when fault is found with the cable because the news from Europe may be scanty or unimportant, as if we had any more to do with what passes over the line than the Post Office Department with the contents of letters that go through the mail. We are common carriers and send whatever comes; and if our brethren of the press keep capable men in the capitals of Europe, who will furnish only news which *is* important, we will see that it is delivered here every morning.

Of the results of this enterprise—commercially and politically—it is for others to speak. To one effect only do I refer as the wish of my heart—that, as it brings us into closer relations with England, it may produce a better understanding between the two countries. Let who will speak against England—words of censure must come from other lips than mine. I have received too much kindness from Englishmen to join in this language. I have eaten of their bread and drank of their cup, and I have received from them, in the darkest hours of this enterprise, words of cheer which I shall never forget; and if any words of mine can tend to peace and good will, they shall not be wanting.

I beg my countrymen to remember the ties of kindred. Blood is thicker than water. America with all her greatness has come out of the loins of England, and though there have been sometimes family quarrels—bitter as family quarrels are apt to be—still in our hearts there is a yearning for the old home, the land of our fathers, and he is an enemy of his country and of the human race, who would stir up strife between two nations that are one in race, in language, and in religion. I close with this sentiment—"England and America—clasping hands across the sea; may this firm grasp be a pledge of friendship to all generations." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut was called upon to respond to a toast, and his rising was a signal for hearty cheers. He said:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman:—Whilst I feel complimented by the call to respond to the sentiment which has just been read to the company, I cannot but express regret that some person more competent than myself had not been selected. (Cheers.) It was my good fortune, Mr. President, to be in this city in 1858, on the occasion of the great celebration of laying the telegraphic cable, the result, to use the words of the sentiment just offered, of the naval ships of the United States and Great Britain meeting in mid ocean and conending together against the forces of the sea. (Applause.)

I well remember the gratification I then felt that my fears of success had not been realized, and I expressed my admiration of the indefatigable energy, perseverance, and skill displayed by Mr. Field (your honored guest) and his co-workers in the cause of science, the developments of which had in the last few years led us to believe that we knew the bottom of the ocean even better than its surface. Few, if any, Mr. President, felt more deeply interested in this wonderful, nay, most wonderful enterprise, than myself, during the entire labor of your honored guest, and no one rejoiced more in the result. And, although I do not consider that our money had an equal share in the final contest with the elements in establishing the bond of union, yet I have an abiding faith that whenever and wherever the navies of Great Britain and the United States unite their efforts for the advancement of civilization, science, or humanity, they will seldom, if ever, fail—(cheers)—and I sincerely trust that they may always be so fortunate as to receive the approbation of their fellow-countrymen, as in the present case. (Cheers.) That this bond of union which now unites the two countries may never be severed is our sincere desire; but should it chance to be, the recent skill and energy displayed by those who laid it will be sufficient to repair and reunite it. (Loud applause.)

SPEECH OF GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

Mr. Low said that he had been instructed to read a toast which had been unintentionally and by error omitted from the regular list. It was, "The Army of the United States represented by the hero of Gettysburg." (Cheers.)

General Meade said:—Ladies and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, if I had been consulted I should have protested against any error having been made on this occasion. I do not see why I should have been brought before you at this particular moment. I came here after having travelled 100 miles on a labor of love and of duty to do honor to your distinguished guest, the hero of this evening, and the only one, in my judgment, who is entitled to any consideration on this occasion. (Cheers.)

I have watched with eagerness the struggle through which he has passed, and the disasters which attended his early efforts; and I have admired and applauded from the bottom of my heart the generosity of purpose with which that man has continued to hold on to his original idea, with a firm faith to carry to completion one of the greatest works this world has ever seen. (Cheers.) I came here, therefore, to do him honor, and to show by my presence, as far as I could in my humble capacity, how much I honor him for all the qualities he has shown which has made him not only the representative of this great city, but of our country, and, indeed, I may say of the world. (Cheers.)

Now, for what you have said of the army, be pleased to accept my warmest thanks. The army requires but little from me. Its history is known to you. In a community represented by such intelligence and education as I see before me now the deeds of this army and its record are too well known to need any recital from me. It would be a work of supererogation. At this late hour I will say nothing of what the army has done. I will only pledge you that in the future the army will do as in the past it always has done, its duty (cheers), and endeavor to uphold the honor, the integrity, and the flag of our common country. (Loud cheers.)

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis Moved into Commodious Quarters Prepared for Himself and Family in Carroll Hall—His Improved Health and Prospects, and Hopes for the Future.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 14.—The very fine rooms, four in number, besides a kitchen, fitted up in Carroll Hall for Jeff Davis and family, have at length received the finishing touches of carpenter, mason, glazier, and painter. Vacating his old quarters, which were limited to two casemates, he has moved into his new and more commodious apartments; so that now, barring his deprivation of the freedom of the outer world, he is as snugly and comfortably situated, has rooms as airy, as liberal supplies of fuel, as numerous attendance of servants, and as complete and elaborate *cuisine* auxiliaries as any officer in the fort.

There is no objection to all this. A liberal and discreet humanity is shown in it. Our Government, in the exercise of such magnanimous policy to the state prisoner, evinces the generosity it is capable of, and which not only will conciliate more than anything else could the vast mass of Southern people, and convert to loyalism those whom nothing else would influence, but engender greater and universal respect abroad. Although accused of grave offenses, he stands before the world innocent until proved guilty. In this light, and in the light of what he has suffered in his past imprisonment without trial, the present comforts allowed him, late as they come, are vastly better late than never. Mr. Davis feels grateful for the clemency shown him, and is frank and outspoken in acknowledgment of it.

Moreover, his health has recently improved most materially. He can walk unsupported, his spirits are more elastic, his conversation is in much lighter and gayer tone, and the world generally has for him less austerity and repulsiveness. He repines less at the past, is more patient of the present, and more hopeful for the future. He now enjoys facilities not only for making himself and family comfortable, but to extend becoming hospitality to his numerous callers and friends. In his own mind, and that of most of his friends, the conviction has now very firmly settled that he will remain here a prisoner all winter. Whatever fate may betide him he will show himself firm and resolute in meeting it.—*New York Herald.*

A FORGED ENDORSEMENT CASE.

A Carpenter Finds a Bank Check for $1500 and Signs a Bogus Endorsement—Receives the Cash for It and Absconds—His Final Return and Arrest.

The particulars of an alleged forgery, by which the New York County National Bank, situated on the corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, was victimized to the extent of $1500, were developed yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court. It appears that Henry Vincent, a house carpenter, living in this city, on the 16th of August last presented himself to a gentleman named John Ross, with whom he was acquainted, and requested that he would introduce him to the above bank, as he wished to open an account there. Mr. Ross, who believed him to be an honest man, consented, and Vincent deposited with the bank on that day a check for $1494·75, purporting to be drawn by the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of Milwaukie, on the Metropolitan National Bank, of this city, to the order of C. B. Hall, which name was endorsed on the back of the document.

On the same day Vincent returned to the bank, and drew out $1490, leaving but $4 on deposit. The bank shortly sent the check to the Metropolitan National Bank to be cashed. It was returned with the statement that the endorsement of Mr. Hall was a forgery; that the check had been sent by the Metropolitan National Bank to Mr. Hall, but that it had been lost in some manner. It was probable that Vincent had found it, and executed the endorsement.

An officer was at once sent to apprehend Vincent, but the latter had evidently learned that he was wanted, for he had disappeared. Search was instituted, but with no success, and it only remained for the police to keep a look-out for their man. On Tuesday night he returned, sick. He had been taken ill, so that to save his life he must return. The Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct was promptly informed of this fact, whereupon he proceeded to the house of Vincent, at No. 338 West Twenty-fourth street, where he found his man, who was too ill to permit of his removal to the Station House. As soon as he is recovered sufficiently, Vincent will be arraigned before Justice Dodge, on the charge of forgery.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Killed and a Large Number Wounded—Culpable and Criminal Negligence.

The telegraph gave a brief account of a terrible and fatal accident that occurred near Erie on Tuesday afternoon, to the express train from Buffalo to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Clarke Warren, of Cleveland, who was on the train, has communicated to the *Herald* of that city the following particulars:—

"The accident occurred near Wesleyville about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The train consisted of five coaches filled with passengers, and five baggage and express cars, and was a little behind time, to make up which it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, on a down grade. At the point of the accident workmen were engaged in repairing the track, and had taken out two rails. They must have known, or if they did not, they should have known, that the train was due at that time, but no signal was sent to warn the approaching train of the danger until it was heard coming thundering around a curve, only a few rods from where the rails had been removed, when a man rushed up the track swinging his hat. The engineer reversed his engine, the brakes were put hard on, and everything done to check the headlong speed of the train; but it was too late. The train reached the fatal spot, and plunged into the trap laid for it by the gross and criminal neglect of the workmen. The train was thrown down an embankment some ten or fifteen feet, breaking some of the cars into fragments, and piling them up into a confused mass.

The first and second passenger cars were the most injured, but the whole train was more or less damaged. Mr. Warren describes the scene at this time as terrible. The passengers were jammed in the debris of the broken cars, and the cries of the wounded who were fastened in by the crushed and broken cars were awful to hear. In the second car, in which Mr. Warren was seated, there were four killed outright, and nearly all in the car more or less injured. Besides Mr. Warren there were two others from this city injured—Mrs. Mahala Porter, considerably bruised, and Mr. Lewis, injured in the shoulder. Mr. Warren's injuries are in the right knee and left shoulder, but are not serious.

The indignation of the passengers against the negligent workmen who had caused the fearful accident was intense, and if they had been caught, the consequences would have been serious. A number of the wounded came up last night, and more arrived by the trains to-day. Everything was done by the officers of the train and the uninjured passengers to extricate and relieve the wounded.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The following additional particulars are given in the Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday morning:—

As soon as word reached this city, two cars were sent down for the wounded, a portion of whom, together with the dead, were brought here and placed in the depot. The cars were again despatched, and brought up the remainder of the wounded and passengers, reaching here about 8 o'clock in the evening.

The bodies were placed in the Superintendent's room, at the western end of the depot, and were visited by hundreds of excited and curious spectators. The scene was a sad one. The four bodies were laid side by side—the little child nestling by the side of its grandfather as if asleep—all having marks of the terrible calamity which ushered them from life into death but two short hours before. Their faces were crushed and bloody, their limbs mangled, their eyes set and stony. Not one of all the crowd who thronged to gaze upon them could claim the title of friend, relative, or even acquaintance. The saddest of all fates was theirs—dead, and among strangers.

Their names, as far as we were able to learn, were as follows:—Dr. Wheeler, of Milwaukie, and little grandchild; a man named Hunt, who was dressed in the garb of a soldier, from Danville, New York; and an elderly man named Harlan, place of residence unknown. The mother of the child was also dangerously hurt, and died at 10 o'clock. Several others were internally injured, but it was impossible to obtain an accurate list on account of the confusion and excitement attendant on the occasion. We hear that one little girl had her arm crushed so badly as to require amputation. We saw several little children—among them two babes—with bloody handkerchiefs and bandages tied about their heads and limbs. One man, whose name we were unable to learn, was injured so badly in the region of the stomach that he probably cannot survive. Six of the wounded, four men, a woman, and child, were left at Wesleyville. They will be brought up this morning.

The causes which led to the accident were those of the grossest and most criminal carelessness on the part of the workmen, every one of whom, and chiefly the boss of the gang, should be indicted for murder. There is no excuse for them. They knew the train was to be due, and did not take the precaution to send back a flag to stop it, or resort to any means to prevent the terrible accident which must have been evident would happen.

No blame is charged to the engineer or conductor in charge of the train.

Below will be found a list of some of the most severely wounded:—

Mr. M. Brown, of Rochester, bruised about the head and breast. His son, twelve or thirteen, had his right foot badly sprained.

Francis Moran, from Austin, head cut.

Patrick Rounce, from New York, very badly hurt about the head. Supposed separation of the frontal bone.

W. B. Grafton, from Worthington, Ohio, scalp cut and right foot severely sprained.

John Oakson, Muncy, Indiana, collar-bone broken and side injured.

John Donahoe, New York, face cut and body injured.

Robert Lynch, New York, scalp cut and face badly mutilated.

Margaret Gerrynote, Rochester, injured in hand. Her little son had his scalp cut.

One gentleman, name unknown, had his right arm injured.

Charles Bocherah, Plymouth, Richland county, Ohio, had his leg hurt, slight.

Mont Cenis.—The Italian Minister of Public Works has received a report to the effect that one-half of the work of piercing Mont Cenis is completed. The tunnel, which will be twelve thousand two hundred and twenty metres (about seven and two-third miles) in length, is already pierced six thousand one hundred and ten metres. The works are to be actively resumed, and there is reason to hope that the line may be opened in the course of next year. That will be the first direct communication between France and Italy. Paris and Florence will then only be separated by rail from thirty-six to forty hours.

—Master Richard Coker has returned to this country, and was announced to sing in Washington on Monday evening.

THIRD EDITION

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received letters from his special agents recently sent to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the Confederate Bands of Sioux, to ascertain the disposition of these tribes towards the Government, and to inquire into the various reports which have been made regarding their hostile attitude. The information received from these agents is of a satisfactory character. Not only is it probable that peace will be maintained, but it is also reported to the Bureau that the release of two white women, prisoners in the hands of the tribes on that line of territory, will be obtained.

Store Robbery.

BOSTON, November 16.—Yesterday afternoon a young man called at the store of E. & M. Faxon, leather dealers, in Pearl street, and, under the pretense of getting a bill changed, managed to steal money, notes, and securities valued at $35,000, with which he escaped.

Effects of the Storm.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., November 16.—During the storm last night the creek suddenly rose. The upper and lower mill-dams, bridges, and other property were swept away, and many buildings were damaged.

The Bateman Opera Troupe.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The Bateman Opera Troupe was welcomed back to Washington last night by a large, fashionable, and delighted audience.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—The statements made relative to the alarming illness of Senator Guthrie are untrue.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Cotton is lower and irregular; sales 1050 bales; low middlings, 33@33c.; middlings, 35; receipts, 2700 bales. Sugar dull; fair, 12@12½c. Louisiana Molasses dull at 60@65½c. for inferior; 80c. for prime. Flour in good demand; superfine, $11 50@11 55; extra, $12@12 50. Corn in good demand at $1 35. Oats quiet at 90c. Rye steady at 49@50c. Pork dull; Mess, $30. Bacon dull; shoulders, 16½; sides, 17½. Lard in good demand at 16½@27. Whisky dull at $2·30. Gold, 145½. Bank Sterling Exchange, 58; New York Exchange par to ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Cotton dull; declined 1c; sales at 32@33c. Flour dull; sales of 5000 bbls. State at 9@12 25; Ohio, $11 50@14; Western, $9@13; Southern, $12·50@17. Sales of 12,000 bushels Milwaukie No. 2 Wheat at $2 45; State, $3 15. Corn dull; white declined 1c. Beef dull. Pork steady. Lard dull. Whisky steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, November 16, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled, owing to the decline in gold. In Government bonds there was very little doing. June 7·30s sold at 105½, a slight decline; 109½ was bid for old 5-20s; 113⅞ for 6s of 1881; 100⅝ for 10-40s; and 107¼ for August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102⅝; and old do. at 99¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55⅛@55⅝, a slight decline; Reading at 57@57¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28½, no change; 13 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61¼ for Norristown; 58½ for Minehill; 66¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 32 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 14 for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates; 40 for Union; and 32¼ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 110 was bid for Third National; 101½ for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Kensington; 57 for Girard.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 60, no change; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for preferred do.; 85 for Morris Canal; 123 for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 57½ for Delaware Division; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145⅞; 11 A. M., 143; 12 M., 142¾; 1 P. M., 142¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 US 5-20s 65 cp 107½ | 100 sh Cata. pf. s5wn 28
100 sh Reading..b5..57·31 | 10 sh Mech Bk..... 88½

FIRST BOARD

$600 U S 5-20s 65 Jy 109 | 4 sh Lehigh Nav.. 60
$200 U S 7-30s June 105½ | 100 sh do...b5wn 60
$100 Penn 6s..coup 103 | 12 sh do..... 60
$18000 do..... 103 | 12 sh C & A scrip 53½
$400 City 6s, n iots 102⅜ | 6 sh Fa R....iots.. 55½
$4000 do..k s 9.. 102⅜ | 7 sh do..... 55⅝
$1000 do..... 102⅜ | 50 sh do..... 56
$1000 Pa R 2d mr 6s 98 | 100 sh St Nav Coal 1¼
$1000 Lit Sch R 7s.. 96½ | 100 sh do.....1·60
$3000 Leh Val bds.. 97 | 100 sh Read Dav.... ¼
$500 Leh 6s, 84..... 93⅜ | 400 sh Read..iots.s30 57

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 142¼@143; Silver ½s and ¾s, 138; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅝; do., July, 1864, 15⅝; do., August, 1864, 15⅜; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10⅜; do., September, 1865, 9⅛; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.—There was a better demand for Flour for home consumption, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment or speculation. The sales reach 1200 bbls., including superfine at $8@8 75; extras at $9@11; 800 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $12·50@13 50; 300 bbls. winter wheat do. at $14@15, the latter for choice, and fancy brands at $15·50@16·50, according to quality. In the absence of sales we quote Rye Flour at $8 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much doing. Sales of Pennsylvania at $3@3 20, and Southern red at $3 25@3 33; white ranges from $3 40 to 3·45. Rye is in fair request, with sales of 1000 bush. old Western at $1 37½, including 600 bush. on private terms. Corn is quiet, with small sales of yellow at $1 28 afloat. Oats are dull; sales of 3000 bush. Southern at 63c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

A small lot of Cloverseed sold at $8 75 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $5·25@3 62. Flaxseed is held at $3 30 ⅌ bush.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·41@2 42 for Pennsylvania barrels, and $2·43@2 44 for Ohio. 100 bbls. of the latter in bond sold at 44c.

Scurvy.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"That disgraceful, because entirely preventible, disease called scurvy appears to proceed without let or hindrance among the seamen of the English mercantile marine. No less than six large vessels entered London during ten days with cases of scurvy on board, and some of these cases are of the worst description."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Russo-Prussian Alliance.

From the Tribune.

Considerable excitement has been produced all through Europe by an editorial article in the Paris *Presse*, on the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Prussia and Russia. The article speaks of the alliance, not as something probable, but as an accomplished fact. The main point of the alliance is said to be that Prussia will give aid to Russia, if the latter power, in undertaking to solve the Eastern question, should encounter any other obstacle than the resistance of the Turks; while, on the other hand, Russia will assist Prussia, if any foreign power should step in to prevent the solution of the German question.

The report of an actual conclusion of the alliance is not yet confirmed by our advices from St. Petersburg and Berlin, but the language of the official press of both Russia and Prussia, for several weeks, leaves no doubt that negotiations for such an alliance have been actively carried on, and that the best understanding existed between the two great powers A recent numoer of a Polish paper asserted that it knew, from the most trustworthy source, that Russia had offered to the Government of Berlin to cede to Prussia so much of the territory of the kingdom of Poland as lies west of the Vistula, provided Prussia consented to the annexation of Eastern Gallicia to Russia, and allowed the Cabinet of St. Petersburg freedom in the East. The Polish paper defies the official papers of St. Petersburg and Berlin to deny the report if they can. Thus far no denial has been given. On the contrary, the cable has informed us that the report of a failure of the alliance is unfounded.

The official papers of St. Petersburg and Berlin all sound in open threats of disintegration against both Austria and Turkey. An organ of the Berlin Government says, in plain language, that in consequence of the appointment of the Baron von Beust as Austrian Minister, Prussia will make haste to complete the work of German unity. The Russian papers, with equal plainness, state that as the work of German unity is being carried through under the leadership of Prussia, it is becoming that Russia should undertake the task of uniting all the Sclavi under the rule of Russia. Of all the many Sclavic tribes which are now governed by Austria, none interests the Russians more than the Ruthenians (or Russnians) of Gallicia. They are more nearly related to the Russians than to the Poles; they have, encouraged by Russia, of late begun to emancipate themselves from the influence of the Poles; they constitute an actual, though oppressed, majority of the population of Gallicia. The Russians already talk of the Ruthenians of Gallicia as a Russian Venetia, and this sentiment spreads with great rapidity all over Russia. The interest that is taken in the annexation of the Ruthenians to Russia is the more profound, as it will be the heaviest blow that has yet been struck at the Poles.

Thus influences are at work at St. Petersburg and Berlin which irrepressibly push the two Governments towards an alliance and towards the further disintegration of Austria. Though it may be difficult to find out what result the negotiations for an alliance have thus far had, we believe it highly probable, and almost certain, that the formal announcement of the alliance will soon be made, and that poor Austria will, before the lapse of many months, find herself in the midst of another war, with no hope whatever to come out victorious, or to escape without large territorial losses.

The Democratic Party.

From the Times.

The Chicago *Times*, which has been for years the most zealous and unscrupulous organ of the Democratic party in the country, now urges that party to insist upon "impartial suffrage," which means negro suffrage, in the Southern States. Its reason for this measure is purely partisan: the negro question, it says, must be got out of the way before the Democratic party can hope to regain its lost ascendancy; and the only mode of getting it out of the way is by granting suffrage to the negro. *Therefore* the *Times* declares itself in favor of this measure.

We have more than once alleged that the Democratic party sacrificed all public interests and measures to its own success; that it judged all policies and all principles by their bearing upon that specific end. It supported President Johnson, not that it cared a straw for him, but because it thought he might be made useful in restoring it to power. It professed to favor the Philadelphia Convention and platform—not that it cared for either, but because they seemed to command public confidence, and thus promised to be of service in restoring the Democrats to office. So perfectly palpable were the motives of the party in this matter—so openly indeed were these motives avowed by their words and in their actions, that the people utterly refused to place any confidence in the party, and overwhelmed it and its candidates with defeat.

Now that the game of the Democrats has failed, the mask is thrown aside. President Johnson, having failed to help them to power, is unhesitatingly repudiated, and all pretence of supporting him is discarded. The Chicago *Times*, the leading organ of the Democracy in the West, and the most zealous champion of the President's policy, now demands that the Democrats shall "*cut loose* from the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that *hybrid concern* to float on the sea of public contempt." This is not the language which Democrats have lately been in the habit of using towards the President. The *Times* still concedes that his policy is right, and claims that in supporting it "because of its righteousness," the Democracy has exhibited "a patriotism who-e purity was never excelled;" but now that it has failed to give them power, it holds that they should support it no longer. They must hunt up another policy—one that *will* give them votes and victory; and it hits upon "impartial suffrage" as just the thing for the occasion.

We do not dream that the Democratic party will act upon any such advice. We leave the *World* to express the party horror at this betrayal of its principles, and this shameless espousal of the leading heresy of its enemies. The *World* has been thrown into distressing spasms of shocked and indignant virtue already, by the suggestion that the Sotuh would do well to remain its *status* in the Union by so small a sacrifice as adopting the Constitutional Amendment: what will be its agony on finding negro suffrage recommended to the South by a leading Democratic organ, as a Democratic measure, imagination fails to conceive.

But the article of the Chicago *Times* is significant as betraying the absolute conviction of the Democratic party of its own utter and final overthrow. It shows that it feels its defeat to have been complete and final. Its only chance of recovery is by taking the extremest ground of the extremest radicals. Even this would not help it. The Democratic party could never be brought to support negro suffrage with anything approaching unanimity, and the attempt would only still further disgust and revolt the great body of the people of all parties. It would result precisely as the attempt of the Democrats in this State did last year, when they adopted a Republican platform and nominated Republican candidates upon it, in the hope of carrying the State. It matters very little what the Democrats do; so long as they do it *as a party*, under their old party organization, with their old party leaders, and for the avowed purpose of regaining their lost ascendancy, they will never gain the public confidence essential to success.

The Internal Revenue Commissioners' Report—The Income Tax.

From the Herald.

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, is preparing his report for the Secretary of the Treasury; and it is to be presumed that, in addition to a complete history of the working and condition of the department, he will recommend some modifications in the Internal Revenue law for the consideration of Congress. The operations of this law have been successful in an extraordinary degree in providing a vast revenue to the general Government; but at the same time it has been, and is now, more than ever excessively oppressive upon the people. The most objectionable feature in the law is the income tax, an impost which can, under any circumstances be only justified by its absolute necessity. Now, the question arises, whether it is any longer a necessity for the maintenance of the Government, in view of the immense returns coming into the Treasury, under all provisions of the Internal Revenue law, amounting to over a million dollars a day, and the large accumulation in the Treasury, which amounts to hundreds of millions. It is decidedly the popular opinion that no necessity exists for the continuance of a tax on incomes. It involves in the first place a large expense to collect it. It is fraught with difficulty in the collection, and is a constant source of annoyance to the taxpayers. It is inequitable, too, inasmuch as it is in many cases interpreted in favor of the man of large means, and against the man who earns little more than a bare subsistence, out of which, beyond a certain limit, he has to pay five dollars out of every hundred which he works hard to get; and lastly—which is the strongest argument of all against the continuance of this obnoxious tax—it is not required for the expenses of the Government.

The Internal Revenue law was enacted in time of war, and the returns under it now largely exceed the requirements of the Government in time of peace. The modifications made during the last session of Congress were inadequate to the changed condition of things, and it is to be hoped that it will be altogether remodelled at the approaching session, and the income tax abolished entirely. Every conceivable thing which we use is taxed, from a lucifer match to a pianoforte and the watch we carry in our pocket; from a silver spoon to a carriage or a yacht. The bread we eat, everything we drink, the medicines we are compelled to consume are taxed; the very doctor who prescribes them, and who brings us into the world, is taxed in the shape of a license, and the undertaker who buries us after the nostrum, fail is taxed also; so that the Internal Revenue law follows us to our very graves. There would be no objection to this system of taxing early and taxing often if there was any necessity for it. No one complained of high taxes during the war; they were paid cheerfully; but the opinion has taken strong hold of the public mind that the present rate and method of taxation—the income tax especially—is not requisite for the maintenance of a peace establishment.

It will be well for Commissioner Rollins to take these things into consideration when drawing up his report, and also to make some reference, in a comparative way, to the tariff. Though not exactly within the limits of his department, yet, as a source of revenue, it bears somewhat upon the question he has to deal with. It should be a paramount duty of the forthcoming Congress to reduce taxation in every shape to the minimum essential to carrying on the Government on a basis of peace. They will not be doing justice to the country if they overlook this important measure.

Amnesty and Pardon.

From the World.

The thirteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, defining the penalties of treason and insurrection, is in the following terms:—

"The President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time, and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

The power to grant pardons is conferred on the President by the Constitution, without any limit or restriction, and perhaps the authorization contained in the foregoing section of the Confiscation act was superfluous. But evidently Congress did not think it so, or at least considered the question as open to doubt, or they would not have made such an enactment. The power of the President to grant pardons in individual cases cannot be abridged by Congress or questioned by anybody; but a general amnesty by proclamation previous to trial or conviction, may seem to have a different character. In one mode of viewing it, it is a repeal of the law ordaining the penalties. But the repeal of laws, like their enactment, is properly a legislative function. By a stretch of the pardoning power all criminal legislation might be defeated by the extension of executive clemency to all offenders. Of course, the pardoning power was never designed to be used for such a purpose, but only to operate in exceptional cases, where the regular course of justice would be inexpedient.

The termination of a rebellion is a case calling for a wholesale deviation from the ordinary methods of criminal procedure. Congress, therefore, took care to relieve the President from any delicacy or doubt about trespassing on their prerogative of repealing laws, by expressly authorizing him to pardon by proclamation, in advance of any trial, and to any extent he might think expedient. Soon after the close of the war, President Johnson exercised this power by publishing an amnesty which included the rank and file of the Rebel armies, and the great body of the inhabitants of the Southern States, but reserving for separate and subsequent consideration certain enumerated classes, consisting of officers of rank and men of wealth. These he has since been pardoning at intervals on their own application; but it seems to us that the time has come when he ought to exempt himself from the trouble and annoyance of such applications by a new amnesty, including everybody except the very few individuals who are to be tried for treason.

We cannot doubt that the President intends, and the country expects, that all, or nearly all, of the excepted classes will sooner or later be pardoned. If this is to be the final result, the sooner it is consummated the better. The persons yet unpardoned are the men of wealth, the men of enterprise, the men whose capital and business capacity are needed to relieve the South from its industrial stagnation, and renew its prosperity. How can these men put their property to profitable uses if they know not whether it is their own? How can they sell plantations or warehouses while the liability to confiscation prevents their giving a title? How can they borrow money when the security they would offer is subject to the same liability? The great want of the South, for the revival of its prosperity, is the introduction of Northern or European capital. But such ventures will not be made without security, and the men who should naturally give it cannot hypothecate their property for the payment of loans so long as they are unpardoned. The cases are all so nearly alike—the crime is so precisely the same—not differing at all in nature and but little in degree, that there is no good reason why every case should receive a separate examination at the hands of the President. A new amnesty proclamation for the immediate relief of all classes is one of the fittest things the President could execute.

Another reason for getting the whole business of pardons off his hands is, that it renders the President obnoxious to damaging charges by his malignant and unscrupulous enemies. The fact that there is a great body of wealthy men who could afford to pay handsomely for pardons, exposes him to the suspicions of the captious. A situation which a corrupt man would naturally covet, and could easily turn to great profit, is one in which an honest man should not wish to be placed; and yet, in the present case, it is one which it requires more courage to abandon than to hold. If the President had, at any time previous to the elections, published such an amnesty as we now recommend, the radicals would have pursued him with a noisy hue and cry for his leniency to Rebels. But the time when such an outcry could do any mischief is past, and the President ought at once to relieve himself from all the embarrassments resulting from applications for individual pardons. They consume his time to no purpose; they delay the revival of Southern prosperity; and they afford occasions to his enemies to charge upon him abuses which may be practised by the intercessors through whom pardons are sought. He can act, in most cases, only on the representations of others, and it is impossible that he should know that their services have not been bought. The very possibility of a brokerage of this kind, of which he can know nothing, is a sufficient reason for setting the radicals at defiance, and precluding all applications by a complete amnesty.

We deem it important that he should publish such an amnesty now, before the meeting of Congress, lest that body should repeal the section above quoted, and then deny the authority of the President to take any further action. The radicals want to keep the remaining cases, as the only means they have left of terrifying the South into a ratification of the pending, or some more objectionable, Constitutional amendment. The President should promptly take this weapon out of their hands.

His authority to do so now is undoubted and incontrovertible, for Congress itself has expressly conferred it. If that permission should be repealed at the beginning of the session, his authority would be open to question; and if, after a repeal, he should act it manifest defiance of the will of Congress, they might make it a ground of impeachment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. *N. B.*—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded 1831*—"*An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauperism, and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor.*"—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:

President—Samuel H. Perkins.

Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Learning.

Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox, No. 404 Chesnut street.

Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.

Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Coates,	Thomas A. Budd,
Thomas Latimer,	Charles Rhoads,
John Sohlen,	Richard Wood,
William Purves,	Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Edward R. Wood,
Benjamin Orne,	James Bayard,
John W. Claghorn,	Joseph A. Clay,
Thomas Waitson,	Alfred M. Collins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	John E. Graeff,
John Ashhurst,	Henry D. Sherrard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks, Agent.

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:—

LABORS.

No. of visits made to the poor	16 128
" Families under charge	6,996
" Sick administered unto	1,417
" Deaths attended upon — five by cholera	157
" Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families	1,343
" Children placed at school and Sunday School	108
" Persons, including children, found asylums	48
" Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Materials Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.

Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board	$3,875 00
Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves	2,594 92
Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid	1,190 00
Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch	4,017 12
Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society	793 07
Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (or 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed, in quarters, at $7 50	13,050 00
Cash value of 94 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD collected by the visitors	708 00
Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugars, molasses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick	1,350 00
Cash value of materials (627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75	1,221 00
Cash value of 262 yards of stuff, 45 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes	425 00
Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stoves were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about $6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each stove is, therefore	1 100 00
Total	$30,434 71

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. W corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut street. 11 7 wfm6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of this day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock of par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open for MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum also on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 6 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 1 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE ORATOR,
SCHOLAR,
STATESMAN,
AND THE UNCOMPROMISING FRIEND OF HUMANITY,

Will Speak at the Academy of Music,

On Tuesday Evening, November 20,

Subject—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, holding eight, $5 00.
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six, $4 00.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 11 14 tf

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent. Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 2w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. LEX, President.
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 8trp

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CENTS'
PRINTED LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW STYLES,
JUST OPENED,
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

The largest Stock of
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. [9 17 12 3trp

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall Importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Plaid Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 32, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves.
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in ported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.
Will open to-day—
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33c., worth 37½c.
FLANNELS.
All-wool, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 47c; Cotton and Wool 31c. up; double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40; Cotton and Wool Shirtings, Plain and Twilled, Red and Grey Flannels, Fancy Sacque Flannels, etc.
CANTON FLANNELS.
Cheapest and best in the city; unbleached Canton Flannel, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.; white do, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 45c.
BLANKETS.
Several lots, just received from auction, all-wool Blankets, $5·50, $6, $6 75, $7, $7·50, $8 50, etc. etc.
MUSLINS.
Full assortment of all the different makes, bleached and unbleached, from 20c up; Pillow-case Muslin, 33c., e.c.
BALMORALS.
Cheapest yet; Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1·45, $1·65; Ladies' do., $1 37½, $1 75, $1·95, and $2.
MERINO GOODS.
Very large assortment of Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Merino Under-garments, Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 55, $1 62½, etc.
GLOVES.
Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Fleecy lined Silk Gloves.
FANCY GOODS.
From late Auction sales—Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural hair, 37½, 50, 62½c., $1, $1·50, $2, $2·50. Portemonnaies, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5·25 per pair (these have been selling at $7·50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at $7·50 per pair; 1 lot at $10 per pair; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; Crib Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of the set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher.
E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

5-4 RICH PLAID MERINOES,
At $1 per yard
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

SILK-FACED POPLINS, AT ONE DOLLAR.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS, AT 87½ CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

WINSEYS AT 50 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERES AT 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·00.
PRICES REDUCED
for all grades.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11 14 3t Above Willow.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Gilt, Crnole and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 24 FINE Street.

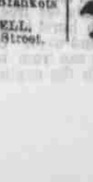
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 15 5p

PERSONAL.
$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 5 Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS.
HATS, CAPS, FURS.
BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.
Full and well assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by Chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf6 No. 510 RACE Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.


HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable contrivable perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1865; May 29, 1866; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·90, $2 75.
H. DIXON
4 6 wfm No. 218 EIGHTH Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE M. E. CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.—In spite of the inclemency of the weather last evening, the Union Church was filled with a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The occasion was one of much interest, and was designed to devise measures for the extension of the interests of the Church throughout the country. At present there are many societies and churches calling out loudly for aid.

At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order, with Major-General John W. Geary, Governor elect of the State, in the chair. Bishops Kingsley, Clark, and Janes were present. But for the inclemency of the weather, there would have been eight Bishops upon that platform. The other five gentlemen were in the city for the purpose, but age and infirmities warn them to avoid exposure.

General Geary was personally introduced to the several Bishops who were present, and also to a number of ministers of the denomination. A voluntary was played upon the organ by Professor Fischer, and at twenty minutes past seven o'clock General Geary was accompanied to the pulpit-platform by Bishop Clark and the Rev. Dr. Newman.

The regular proceedings were opened with a hymn, commencing, "From all that dwell below the skies," which was given out by the Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans, and sang by the whole congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Newman then made a prayer to the Throne of Grace, beseeching help and strength for the good work.

After the prayer General Geary rose and addressed the meeting. He returned thanks for the honor accorded him in selecting him to preside, and then made a few remarks on the objects of the meeting. The active condition and progress of the Church throughout the United States had often excited his admiration. He admired the boldness and the activity of its leading members, even extending their good work to the vetrontier of civilization, and keeping progress with the tide of Christianity, ever flowing onward to the remotest parts of the land. He felt it his duty to say that his early religious impressions were made upon his youthful mind within the Presbyterian Church, and he was reared or brought up in the religion of that denomination, and though there still lingers in his heart some of his first love of that Church, yet he seems to be drawn by some irresistible power to the Methodist organization.

In looking back over the four years of disastrous war in our land, and thinking of the gallant sacrifices made by at least one hundred thousand members of the Methodist Church, and in reflecting upon the bravery, the daring and active spirit of patriotism ever exhibited by them upon the battle-field or in the camps or the hospitals, he could not appear before the meeting without saying that he had been an ardent admirer of the Methodist Church generally. When we consider the small beginning made one hundred years ago, from which has grown the great Methodist Church, we can hardly estimate its magnitude.

Ten years before the American Revolution five persons assembled in New York; they were called "dissenters;" and now at the termination of the first century the whole land is filled with worshipping members of the very church thus started by the little band of only five individuals, until its numbers exceed two millions. Here in this city, where freedom was first proclaimed to the inhabitants, where the Methodist Church has progressed to immense importance, we should feel gratified to meet in this peaceful assemblage this evening.

It is a Church of prayer; its course is onward and upward; everywhere on the frontier its watchfires are lighted. No matter where you go—in the mountain and the vales of the Northwest, or where the streams pour down and wash the golden sands of California—there you will hear the Methodist voice raised in prayer, and song, and exhortation. He felt a veneration for the Methodist Church, and all other churches organized for the good of mankind, and carrying into effect those great principles of Christianity for which Christ came into the world.

The Secretary of the Society, Rev. Dr. Monroe, then read an abstract of the annual report. It appears that there are fifty-five auxiliary societies, extending through the whole United States. Funds have been received from forty-nine conferences. Aid has been extended by the Society to thirty churches in West Virginia; to fourteen in Kentucky, chiefly Eastern Kentucky; to thirty-two in Missouri and Arkansas; eight in Kansas; two in Illinois; five in Nebraska; nine in East Tennessee; ten in Middle Tennessee; six in Michigan; three in Wisconsin; and eight in Minnesota. Those churches aided in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas are exclusively among loyal white people and freedmen. As a rule, the freedmen have required less amount of aid than most others.

Applications from many societies struggling in their poverty to erect houses of worship are now before the Society, and it needs all the help that can be had to make it meet cases of most pressing want. It has now grants to the amount of $50,000 which must be paid in the course of a few succeeding months. Though contracted by the pressure of the large financial operations of this centenary year, yet the sum received places it, in the amount of its annual income, at the head of all the church extension societies of the land.

Thomas S. Mason, Esq., the Treasurer, reported the past and present condition of the treasury:—Receipts during the year, $59,524·97; expenditures during the same period, $50,566·99, leaving a balance on hand of $8957·98.

Mr. D. S. Moody, of Chicago, was introduced, and made a very eloquent address. He gave his experience in his travels through the country. He had heard parents pray to God to save the land from sin and destruction. In some parts of the land religion seemed to be dead. He saw churches in which there was no one who could carry on devotional exercises. At one place he went into the court-house square, and, from the novelty of the thing, drew crowds of gaping people there. They listened to Gospel preaching. The excitement increased, an many converts were made, and at the present time the people in that once benighted section, the political contest being over, have set to work in right good earnest, and think they will be able to carry the country for Jesus.

The speaker said that he had received a telegram from Illinois that a conference is to be held in one of the counties there, and it is insisted that we shall carry the Church there. This is what God wants in all parts of the land. The speaker now read a call published in a Western paper, that in Livingston county, Illinois, the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ is progressing there. The sickle will be put in deep, and we expect to reap a full harvest. He believed the country was going for Jesus Christ. The grogshops are all shut up; and in Springfield, the home of Lincoln, an organization has sprung up; and with hopeful prayer, we expect a wave to sweep over the land as it did in 1857. We have been loyal to the country, now let us be loyal to God—(cries of "Amen")—as we were to our country. (Continued cries of "Amen.")

There is yet a great work to be done in the West. We will have to exert ourselves to preach the Gospel through the dark places. We should imitate the blessed Saviour, who went among needy and afflicted and preached that all might be saved. We should go into every sink of iniquity, and raise the prostrate and fallen. Our time on earth is short; let us improve it. A soul saved will be a powerful plea for ourselves.

A soldier, dying, suddenly exclaimed:—"Hark! Be still! They are calling the roll of Heaven, and I am going to answer." Then let us do all that we can to save the souls of mankind, and be ready to answer to our names when called for the great roll of Heaven.

Mr. Moody was listened to with the most rapt attention. After he had concluded his eloquent address, he was followed by the Rev. Bishop Clarke, who commenced by alluding to the condition of the Society, and his gratification at the admirable progress it had made during the past year. He complimented the Society and its officers on the good work they had accomplished.

He stated the object of the Association to be to extend the influence of the Church. The Church is true to the Christian, and the Christian should be true to the Church. Its power is for the good of mankind, and the way to promote it is to act as the military of occupation do. They build their forts and plant their cannon, and so, if we desire to effect anything, we must build our churches, to be ready for occupation as population extends or increases in those sections. He said that we have work to do in the South, although it is said by some that the Church South may take care of itself. That will not do. There are loyal men in all parts of the South, who need our care. There are men and ministers there who need our help. The speaker now drew graphic pictures incident to the recent Rebellion, and finally concluded by complimenting the Society, and urging its members to go on with the good work until churches shall be planted in all parts of the country.

After Bishop Clarke took his seat, Rev. Mr. Kymett, of the Iowa Conference, followed with a few remarks. He made special reference to the condition of the Church in the States lately in rebellion, and said that it was the intention of the Society to make Tennessee a base of operations to carry on their work of carrying out the interests of the Church throughout the length and breadth of the South. Every member of the Church has an interest in the Church. The speaker compared the Methodist Church throughout the land with a grand army—it had its main centre and its various branches, which consisted of missionary societies, Sunday Schools, etc., all working for the one grand object—the spread of Christianity; that the machinery of the Church meant that they should capture the entire world for Christ. The force would have to be distributed army-like in order to insure the success desired. If they could succeed in planting themselves firmly in the lately rebellious States, there would be no future disloyalty there. Other speakers who had preceded him had given such a full description of the wants and trials of the South, he would not descant further upon them. He was of the opinion that the South was not the only field for present operations. There was a great work to be done in the Northwest. The large and steady increase of the population in that locality, the speaker said, warranted him in saying that it was a field from which great benefits could be reaped. He was confident that at least $200,000 could be raised there for the cause if the work was properly pushed forward. In closing, he entreated his hearers to use every exertion to aid in the great and glorious project.

The address of the Rev. Mr. Kymett was followed by an eloquent address from Bishop Kingsley. His address was of an exceedingly interesting character. He said there should be no distinction of color, or other distinction in preaching the gospel. He heard a man say, some time ago, that he believed that God poured out blessings quite as freely before they had any churches as He does now, and he did not thing He could do any more if they erected buildings for worship all over the world. The speaker said he did not differ at all with man, for he considered that God always done good wherever He found persons trying to override evil. But he thought it a very poor argument to talk of going back to the old plan of preaching out of doors, when the Church was so far advanced. He concluded by referring to the false outcries that are raised against the ministers of the Gospel who are trying to evangelize the South. At the close of the address the Doxology was sung, and the meeting dismissed with a benediction.

The Managers of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1867 are:—

Laymen—Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Joseph B. Townsend, Esq., Amos Phillips, Colson Heiskell, T. T. Mason, Lemuel C. Simon, Colonel J. A. Wright, I. S. Caster, James W. Earley, Thomas K. Peterson, James Long, Thomas Hull, D. Cubberley, J. B. Longacre, Joseph Thompson, W. G. Spencer, John Hunter, Joseph Thornley, Andrew Robins, Jr., John W. Hicks, James H. Bryson, Charles Scott, David H. Bowen, Ed. Perry, John Alcorn.

Ministers—Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., D. W. Bartine, D. D., J. Cunningham, J. F. Chaplain, P. Coombe, S. W. Thomas, R. H. Pattison, G. D. Canott, D. D., George W. Lybrand, W. L. Gray, A. Wallace, T. C. Murphy, W. Cooper, D. D., A. Atwood, J. Mason, B. H. Nadal, D. D., A. Cookman, W. J. Paxson, W. Mullin, J. B. McCullough, S. Vansant, J. B. Dobbins, F. Moore, D. D., J. W. Jackson, J. Dickerson.

Sermons on Church Extension, next Sunday, will be delivered at Union, Bishop Scott; Wharton street, Bishop Kingsley; Spring Garden street, Bishop Simpson; Arch street, Bishop Clark; St. John's, Bishop Janes.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—Mr. Barlow presented a petition of 6200 citizens, asking an increase of the pay of policemen. Also, a petition from policemen, making a similar request. Referred to the Committee on Police.

The annual estimates of the Girard College for 1867 were received, and referred to the Committee on Girard Estates. The total amount asked is $133,450.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Water, reported in favor of the suggestion of the Chief Engineer in regard to a reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward, larger than the one proposed by existing ordinance. The present appropriation is $110,000, and the Committee report that to construct a large reservoir would require $140,000. At this increase the storage capacity of the reservoir would be increased 800 per cent. The proposed reservoir will hold 25,000,000 gallons, while the one suggested by the Chief Engineer would give 200,000,000 gallons. A resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer to construct the enlarged reservoir was reported. After considerable debate in regard to the necessity of providing an adequate supply of water for the citizens of Philadelphia, the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Schools reported a resolution authorizing the purchase of a lot on Cherry street, near Nineteenth, for school purposes. Agreed to.

The ordinance regulating the sale of refreshments in market-houses was reported back without amendment, and it was adopted.

The Committee on Law, to which was referred the offer of a lot of ground at Twenty-fourth and Pennsylvania avenue, reported an ordinance accepting the ground, and directing the Commissioner of City Property to advertise for proposals for the purchase of the buildings now on the ground.

The ordinance from Common Council adding one hundred men to the police force, was taken up.

Mr. King moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, upon the ground that the Mayor had not asked for this increase. This is no time to add to our expenses, when we have difficulty in meeting the liabilities now pressing us. In addition to this, Councils will be asked to increase the pay, and thus a very heavy addition to our burden will be the consequence.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Police of Select Council, to obtain from the Mayor his views in regard to the proposed increase.

A resolution was introduced, directing the Commissioner of City Property and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to advertise for proposals for renting the mansion house at Fairmount Park and the refreshment saloon, and report to Councils. Agreed to.

The ordinance from Common Council creating a Board of Fire Commissioners was taken up, and the Chamber agreed to the reference of the subject to a joint special committee. Adjourned.

Common Council.—A communication was received from the City Commissioners, stating that $237,195·35 would be required for the expenses of the office during 1867. Referred.

Mr. Stanton presented a petition, signed by 6200 tax-payers, asking that the salaries of the police be increased; also, a petition of the Police Department, which were referred.

Mr. Marcer, Chairman of Finance Committee, presented an ordinance appropriating $331,950 to the Water Department for 1867. Referred.

The same Committee also reported in favor of appropriating $100,000 to pay for the erection of a House of Correction. Referred to Special Committee on the subject.

Mr. Miller reported an ordinance appropriating $403,762·50 to the Highway Department for 1867. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Evans (in place) submitted an ordinance creating a Board of Fire Commissioners. It provides that the Mayor, Chief of Police, Fire Marshal, and President of each Chamber of Councils shall constitute a Board of Fire Commissioners, who are to make rules for the government of the Fire Department, suspend or expel all disorderly companies; also, the Chief Engineer and Assistants to be subject to the Board. The third section of the bill provides that on the third Tuesday in January of each year, Councils shall meet in convention for the purpose of electing a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

After some discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire.

Subsequently the matter was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to a special committee of five members of each Chamber. The following were appointed:—Messrs. Evans, Harper, Bardsley, Gill, and Willits.

Mr. Hancock (in place) reported an ordinance, making it unlawful for any persons to erect awnings less than eleven feet high, and also requiring trees to be trimmed so as to give the same space. Referred.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Revision, in reference to adopting some plan for equalizing taxation. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Law to report a bill to the Legislature, providing for the impounding of the salary or fees of any officer whose election is in dispute. Adopted.

Mr. Dillon offered a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to give notice to all property owners having broken footways in front of their premises to have the same repaired. Adopted.

The ordinance authorizing the Chief Surveyor and Chief Commissioner of Highways to enter into a contract for the erection of a suspension bridge over the Schuylkill at South street, was called up and postponed for one week.

The following ordinances and resolutions from Select Council were concurred in:—An ordinance to purchase a lot for school purposes in Cherry street, west of Tenth; one increasing divisions in the Fifteenth Ward, and changing the boundaries of the same; to pay claims for the erection of the river wall at Fairmount Park; to authorize the Chief Engineer of Water Works to construct a large reservoir in West Philadelphia, to cost $140,000; a resolution instructing the Committee on Port Wardens to ascertain if the owners or lessees of certain city wharves have a legal right to enclose, obstruct, or encumber the same so that the public cannot have access to them; the amendments to the bill prohibiting the sale of cooked victuals in the market sheds of the city; to advertise for proposals to lease the mansion house at the Park, and the refreshment saloon at Fairmount Water Works. While the ordinance providing for the purchase of the triangular piece of ground bounded by Twenty-fifth and Green streets was under consideration, and a motion had been made to indefinitely postpone it, the hour of adjournment arrived, and a motion to adjourn was carried.

ESTIMATE OF COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.—The estimate of expenses asked for by the Commissioners of Highways is as follows:—

Salaries of Commissioners, License Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Messenger, Watchmen on Bridges	$16,200·00
Paving intersections of streets	25,000 00
Repairing streets	75,060·00
" "	10,000·00
Repairing over water pipe	12,000·00
Gutter crossing and tramway stone	20,000·00
Repairs to roads and unpaved streets	50,000·00
Grading streets and roads	30,000·00
Repairing bridges	50,000·00
Repairs to culverts and inlets	40,000·00
Gutter and curb regulations	3,000·00
Opening streets when authorized	1,300·00
Printing, advertising, and stationery	2,500·00
Insurance on bridges	2,000·00
Rent of office, office and yard expenses	4,500·00
Incidental expenses	2,000·00
Sign-boards for street names	500·00
Repairing and repaving streets along which the tracks of passenger railways are laid	3,000·00
Salaries of Supervisors	14,562·50
Construction of branch culverts	10,000·00
Repairing footways	2,000·00
Repairing Delaware river banks	500·00
Constructing new inlets	10,000·00
Cleaning and repairing unpaved streets	10,000·00
Grading and culverting Broad street	10,000 00
Total	$403,762·50

THE TOBACCO FRAUD.—In the case of Martin Solomon and L. W. Holladay, tobacco dealers, who were charged with defrauding the Revenue Department by the use of boxes for the transportation of snuff a second time, that had been but once inspected, there was a final hearing yesterday. No additional testimony was submitted. Mr. Valentine, the Assistant District Attorney, addressed the Commissioner as follows:—Since the last meeting, the amount of tax on the snuff which was being packed for shipment has been paid, amounting to $932·15, and the property seized at Mr. Holladay's, and also that at Messrs. Crossman & Solomon's, being libelled. It seems to me that the purposes of the law have been answered by the payment of the tax and the confiscation of the property seized, which I understand will not be resisted by the counsel for the defendants. He would, however, leave it to the judgment of the Commissioner to say what should be done.

Mr. Sergeant, the Commissioner, said that there was no evidence of bad faith. He did not believe that if there had been a design to defraud, the boxes would have been sent to Camden to be altered. In the absence of any evidence of bad faith, coupled with the fact that the District Attorney did not press the case, he should discharge the accused.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.—A firm in this city having failed, and made an assignment to preferred creditors, the assignee refuses to pay the Government claim for taxes, although he has some $50,000 worth of property in his possession, on the ground that the Government claim cannot supersede preferred creditors. Collector Sloanaker submitted the following proposition for the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—"Does the Government claim for taxes owing and due before failure, as shown by the sworn return presented to the Assessor, and returned by him for collection, supersede preferred creditors, and if not so, would the Collector be justifiable in proceeding to distrain property in the hands of the assignee?"

The following reply was received yesterday from Deputy Commissioner Harland:—"If the tax against the firm alluded to was due at the date of their assignment, there is a lien upon the property assigned in favor of the United States; the claim of the Government takes precedence over all others, and should be enforced by distraint, if necessary."

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN HOME.—The managers of the Northern Home presented yesterday afternoon to City Councils their thirteenth annual report, in a neat pamphlet of forty pages. The report was read at the anniversary, May 8, 1866, and has already been published in our columns. The Northern Home, in the assiduity of its managers, is the best represented charitable institution in the country. Its management is conducted in a manner beyond all praise. Its solicitors, M. J. Mitcheson and J. J. Barclay, Esqs., are indefatigable in their works of charity, and have secured the aid of the Commonwealth for the institution by plain dint of persevering demonstration. Every dollar given to the Northern Home goes to feed and educate some child who otherwise would have been left to the mercies of the open streets, or to the hovels of the depraved and the vicious.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—Folyard Degan, Samuel Carson, John McKeown, John Agan, John Gallagher, and Patrick McDonough were appointed to different minor positions in the Custom House yesterday, by Collector William F. Johnston.

THE FENIANS.—A Fenian meeting, at which several eminent Fenian orators will speak, will be held to-night at Fourth and Vine streets.

ANOTHER DISTILLERY CASE.—Before the United States Commissioner, yesterday, John W. Cullen had a hearing on the charge of distilling spirits without a license.

Deputy Collector Kneass testified that he visited the distillery of defendant, No. 1403 Passyunk road, on the evening of the 8th of November, and found the still in operation, and a large quantity of mash in the place; that he went off to get a watchman, and upon returning in two hours afterwards the distillery was deserted; Mr. Cullen was there when he first went there. Defendant had made application for a license, and been told that he could not go on until he had obtained it.

Dominique Voutier testified to accompanying Mr. Kneass to the place, and to seeing the still, though it was not in operation when he was there. Defendant was held in $1000 bail for trial.

THE PAY OF THE POLICE.—Yesterday afternoon a petition was presented to City Councils, asking for an increase of pay of the Police Department of Philadelphia. The petition, which was referred to the Police Committee, is in substance as follows:—

"The Lieutenants, Sergeants, and Privates of the Police Department of the city of Philadelphia ask of your bodies the passage of an ordinance to increase their salaries to the following amounts, viz.:—Lieutenants, $1200; Sergeants, $1100; and Privates $1000."

The petition sets forth three reasons for the increase:—The high price of living, the expensive uniforms, and the present inadequate pay, which for several years past has been lessened by the necessity of selling the warrants at a large discount.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Thomas Holland was charged before Recorder Eneu last evening, with committing a violent assault and battery on Mary O'Brien. The complainant testified that defendant had a quarrel with her at No. 120 Dock street, and struck her several times. Her face was much bruised, and one of her teeth loosened. Holland was held for trial.

FIRE.—Last evening, about half-past seven o'clock, a lantern in Perth street, above Poplar, set fire to some hay, and before the flames could be extinguished, the contents of the stable were destroyed.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, prompted by the suggestions of numerous patrons of the Bateman Concerts anxious to hear M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, and the other eminent artists under his management in some grand work of Sacred Music, is most happy to be able to announce that he has succeeded in securing the valuable assistance of the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, of Philadelphia, and a POWERFUL ORCHESTRA, for a magnificent grand rendition of
ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL STABAT MATER,
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in which the Solo parts will be sustained by
M'ME PAREPA,
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA.
The Choruses by the justly celebrated HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, numbering upwards of 300 voices, and comprising the most prominent choirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY PERFORMERS, all under the direction of MR. CARL SENTZ, Musical Director.
Prior to the Stabat Mater, the Orchestra will play Overture—Ruy Blas..........Mendelssohn
To be followed by the grand air, from "Sampson," by Handel, "Let the Bright Seraphim," sung by M'ME PAREPA, with Trumpet Obligato, performed by MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house; secured seats, 50c. extra; which may be had on Saturday Morning, November 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—No tickets will be sold at the Academy prior to the day of the Concert. 11 15 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO..........LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 16,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear in his great character of ASA TRENCHARD,
as originally played by him in this country for 200 nights, in Tom Taylor's three-act comedy entitled OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce, THE SPITFIRE.
Tobias Shortcut..........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 17, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. VICTORINE; OR, I WILL SLEEP ON IT.
Prices as usual.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
BENEFIT OF, AND LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN of the brilliant engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his unrivalled impersonation of HAMLET.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 16, Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET.
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Laertes..........Mr Barton Hill
Saturday—EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHARD III.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
BENEFIT—BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT
TO-NIGHT (Friday), November 16,
Fifth night of the Grand Irish Drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN;
OR THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
with new scenery, and great cast, including Mr. DAN BRYANT in FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
The great song, "The Green above the Red," "The Ruction Jig," and "Macgillicuddy's Reel"

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
BENEFIT OF MR. STUART ROBSON.
MR. STUART ROBSON.
FRIDAY EVENING, November 16,
PAUL PRY.
SONGS BY ROBSON.
BURIED ALIVE,
and the interesting Drama of the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, YOUNG AMERICA.
JOCKO, THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.
The Monkey..........YOUNG AMERICA
THE DRUNKARD.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily. Will close December 10th.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 13 6t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON.
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-18§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months..........$8·00
Terms for Self practice, 3 months..........$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

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LUMBER MERCHANT,
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5 4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. 10 26 tmw2m

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Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4., White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

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Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF BOSTON"..........Saturday, November 24
"CITY OF LIMERICK"..........Wednesday, November 28
"ETNA"..........Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"..........Saturday, December 8
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold..........$90 | Steerage, Currency..........$35
To London..........95 | To London..........40
To Paris..........105 | To Paris..........50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR..........On Saturday
MONTEREY..........On Wednesday
HAVANA..........On Saturday
MISSOURI..........On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins..........$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin..........$25. Second class.....$13
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Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to 10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

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WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED.
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT
Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.
ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MANUFACTORY.
11 9 fmw1m] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5·50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75 usual price $5·50.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
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40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P.
Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHER OF GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, Etc. Etc.
The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.
The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen proposes, at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.
The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such use ul miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.
In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the Directory, and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.
The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets, but giving, from any stand-point, definite and correct information of any locality sought.
With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction, it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require for it, as without such aid a reliable Directory cannot be issued.
As an advertising medium, merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be sanctioned till the book is published.
Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.
The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a printed receipt, and produces his authority:—
Putting individual name in caps.......... 25
" " " double caps..........3·00
" firm " caps.......... 50
" " " double caps..........5·00
Putting any number letters to follow name, not exceeding 25 letters.......... 25
Putting any number letters over 25, and not exceeding 50.......... 50
Putting any number letters over 50, and not exceeding 100..........1 00
For each extra heading in business directory.......... 25
JAMES GOPSILL, Publisher,
11 9 mw10t] ISAAC COSTA, Compiler,
No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Rooms 16 and 18.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.
JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER.
PATENT-RIGHT CASE.
Jenkins' Crimped Wire Patent.
Chase vs. M. Walker & Sons.

This was a suit to determine the title as to the exclusive right to the Wire Crimping Patent of Henry Jenkins for the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. Chase claimed under an assignment granted after the extension of the Jenkins Patent, and M. Walker & Sons claimed the exclusive rights for the State of Pennsylvania under the extension by virtue of an assignment made to them prior to the extension and recorded prior to Chase's assignment.

The case was argued by Myers and Longstreth for Chase, and by Harding and Shaw for M. Walker & Sons. Judge Cadwalader stated that this was a very clear case in favor of the defendants, and that the assignment to M. Walker & Sons invested them with the title, and that Judge Grier concurred with him in this opinion, and that he would file his opinion at length. 11 15 6t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

Educational Questions.

A MEETING of the County Superintendents of Common Schools of the State has been called at Harrisburg on the 4th of December next. By a circular from the State Superintendent, we learn that the following topics will be specially brought before the assemblage:—

1. The minimum length of time the schools should be kept open.—Should it be increased to five or six months?
2. Uniformity of text-books in counties.—Should a provision be made in the law for effecting such uniformity?
3. County aid to Teachers' Institutes.—Should the law now in existence in eight counties be made general?
4. Provisional Certificates.—Should they be dispensed with? If not, what changes should be made in the policy now practised in regard to granting them?
5. Renewing and indorsing Certificates by County Superintendents.—Is it good policy to renew and indorse them?
6. District Superintendents.—Should there be a general law providing for their appointment?
7. District Institutes.—What can be done to increase their number?
8. Branches of study required by law.—Should additions or substitutes be made?

Some of these questions are of general interest, while others relate more particularly to subjects with which the Superintendents are specially concerned. In regard to the question of increasing the minimum length of time that school should be kept open to five or six months, there can hardly be two opinions, it seems to us, among the intelligent friends of education. Every district should have at least two terms of school, during the year; one in the winter, when the cessation of ordinary farm labor allows the older children and youth to attend; the other in the spring or early summer, more especially calculated for the younger children but yet with ample provision for such others as may be able to be present. Three months is the minimum length of time for which each of these sessions should be held, and the winter session might be four or even five. Farm labor throughout the country, in this latitude, is mainly over before the first of November, and does not generally commence before the first of April. Here are five months during which good, active, sprightly schools ought to be kept going in every district.

In regard to a very large number of the children over twelve years of age, this term is the only one during the year that they attend; and every practical teacher knows that the last two months of a five months' session are worth more to his scholars than the first three. It takes a month or two for scholars who spend six or seven months a year in manual labor to get accustomed to study, and to form habits of close and continuous attention. At first their minds are unstrung and without discipline. Study is irksome, and it requires an effort to confine the thoughts to a single subject. But after a few weeks this wears off, and the student is then prepared to do his work and to make substantial progress. In a short term of three months, he hardly gets into this condition of preparedness for mental labor before school is out, and he returns again to the farm or the workshop.

Another argument in favor of long terms in the winter is the fact that, in a great majority of our schools, there is a change of teachers every year. And here again the experience of every teacher is that it takes several weeks to become so familiar with the scholars personally, as to know their acquirements and mental habits sufficiently well to get them properly classified and into the best shape for making progress. Moreover, in regard to scholars who attend school only during the winter term, a little preparatory review of what they have previously gone over is absolutely essential before they are fitted to advance in their studies.

All these considerations, and they are eminently practical ones, lead us to the belief that the minimum length of time for the winter sessions of our common schools should never be less than four, and might well be five months. The summer schools should be at least three months in duration, though as a general rule they are less important than the winter schools, especially in the rural districts.

There are other topics suggested by the questions we have above quoted worthy of discussion, to which we may allude at some other time.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

THE annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening at the Academy of Music, presents a fitting occasion for calling public attention to the very important field occupied and work done by that body. Surely every effort to throw the restraints of Christian morality about the hosts of young men growing up in a great city like this, and exposed to its multitudinous temptations, is worthy of the highest commendation.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been in existence now for twelve years, and its labors have been crowned with marked success. It seeks to furnish the young men of our city with pure and elevating associations; it affords them the advantages of literary culture and companionship; it supplies them with an excellent reading-room and library; and it seeks, by these and kindred influences, to forestall temptation, and to throw about them such restraints as are most effectual to keep their feet from the downward road.

We advise our young men generally to join this Association, and go to work with it; and we bespeak for the Society itself an increased measure of public confidence and support.

The Size and Salary of the Police Force.

YESTERDAY petitions were presented to both branches of Councils to increase the pay and number of our city police. It has long been a well-known fact that the extent of our city and the number of its inhabitants required a much stronger force than the law at present allows. The wages of the officers, also, could be increased with justice. Let us glance at the statistics of our own and other municipalities. New York has 800,000 inhabitants and 1500 policeman, being an average of one for every 533 inhabitants. They receive $1200 per annum. Boston has 240,000, with 379 policemen, averaging one for 632. Washington, with 120,000, has 238, or one for 504. While Philadelphia has 650,000 inhabitants by the old census, with 800 policemen, or one for 813 citizens, at an annual pay of $730.

It is a false economy which would refuse a fair increase of salary, and it is mistaken wisdom not to enlarge the force to at least 1000, if not 1200 men. We think the petition of the officers of the force is eminently a proper one, and hope that our City Councils will act promptly and generously on the questions submitted. The people, the tax-payers, desire to have efficient protection from honest policemen, and are willing to have a fair price paid them for their services in guarding from danger the lives and property of the residents within their districts.

The Right Kind of an Order.

WE are glad that there is at least *one* United States officer who is disposed to put his foot upon those displays of Rebel feeling—ostensibly to honor some dead "hero," but really to afford an occasion for keeping up a sort of *esprit du corps* with reference to the Rebel cause itself—which have been so offensive to every truly loyal man. The gallant Thomas issued the following order lately in reference to one of these "ovations," which had been planned for the remains of the Rebel General R. W. Hanson:—

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL
LOUISVILLE, KY., November 9, 1866

To all Concerned:—

From certain articles published in the Louisville *Courier* of this date, it is inferred that the remains of the Rebel General R. W. Hanson are to be received with military honors upon their arrival in this city.

The Major-General commanding the department directs me to say that, while he has no objection to the late friends of a deceased Rebel attending his funeral in their private capacity as citizens, and will not interfere with them while so doing, he will not permit any military display, either by wearing the uniform or side-arms or carrying the flag of the late Rebel army, or marching by military organization; and any person attempting so to do will be arrested.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and A. A. G.

THE RIGHTS OF THE REVOLTED SECTION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

BURLINGTON, N. J., November 13, 1866.

I have this moment read your very courteous editorial comments on my brief communication of November 11. It is possible that my language was a shade too strong, as you suggest; but I can assure you that there was no intention of being discourteous. You appear to misunderstand my position. My argument was not that the citizens of the late revolted States engaged in the Rebellion were less responsible to the law because the Rebellion was not a valid act, but that the act of the Rebellion being illegal, all acts, resolves, and ordinances under the pretended authority of the Government such Rebellion called into existence were absolutely void. The liability of the citizens so engaged in rebellion remained the same under the Constitution. The invalidity of the legislative act could not in any way increase or diminish the guilt of those participating in the Rebellion, any more than it could affect the legal status of the State of which he was a member. It is clear that a State cannot confer power on an agent to do what the State itself has no right to do, whether that agent has a legislative character or is a special agent; and any person assuming to act under authority of a State, in a case where the State has no right, does not represent the State or bind the State, and cannot justify under the State. The status of the State in the Union is, therefore, in no way affected by the guilt of the rebellious citizens, be it great or small. The status of the State remains, therefore, what it was before the war commenced. That this is so must be evident from the fact that the judges of the United States have assumed their functions in most of the late revolted States, without the passage of any laws whatever to enable them to perform their duties therein. In order to do this, the States where they exercise their authority *must exist as members of the Union*, because, when a State ceases to be a member of the Union, the judicial authority of the United States must cease. The authority of the Federal Judiciary over this very State of Georgia *is supreme* at this moment, is exercised now, and has been exercised for some time. If the State, then, is a member of the Union for judicial purposes, why is it not equally so for the purposes of representation? The States have not been in rebellion, only the people. The Rebellion was personal, and the offense that of individuals, not of States. The late revolted States have not abdicated or forfeited, and could not, the character they possessed and the relation in which they stood before the war. They are States still, and as much States as when the insurrection was inaugurated; and their relation to their sister States, and their consequent relation to the Government of the United States, is the same relation in which they stood to both when the insurrection commenced. But you say "the State of Georgia had no *organized* political existence. It was organized by a power which had no right to reorganize it." Now, I hold that the question whether Mr. Johnson's plan of establishing provisional governments in the Southern States was legal or otherwise, has nothing whatever to do with the issue between us. No doubt in order to enable the late revolted States to resume their functions, some new action, not prescribed, was to be resorted to at the close of the war. If "the State of Georgia," as you say, "does not exist," how comes it that it is recognized as such organism for the purposes of taxation at the bar of the Supreme Court, and in the exercise of that highest act of sovereignty, the right to vote on amendments to the Constitution? If the late revolted States are not in the Union, and under the protecting ægis of the Constitution, then the solemn allegations made everywhere by the Republican party at the outbreak of the late civil war, that the struggle was one to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and restore the Union, was a stupendous fraud, and the more base and wicked because it was the only inducement, at the outset of the struggle, that led many to peril life and limb to vindicate its truth. Suppose you had said, at the outset of the war, to the thousands who flocked to the Federal standard, "This is not a war to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, or to restore the Union, but simply to put down the Rebellion, and then to establish a Confessional Directory out of the Senators and Representatives from the Northern States, who shall dictate what terms it may please for the restoration of the late revolted States to the Union." How many men in your armies would have remained to risk life and limb and health in the establishment of such a policy? The Southern Confederacy would have been in full power and authority to-day.

[*Remarks.*—In reply to our correspondent, we would briefly ask:—"What is a State?" It must consist of one of three things,—either the territory within its borders, or the people living in that territory, or the civil corporation created by those people, and endowed with certain privileges. It is clearly not the territory, for if the State of New Jersey were to be annexed to Pennsylvania, the territory would remain the same, but the State would have ceased to exist. It is not the people—that our correspondent granted in his last communication. It is the legally elected officers, constituting the civil corporation. Has Georgia any such officers? No; not one. Granted that the whole Rebellion was null and void, and that legally the State of Georgia has done nothing since 1861, where are her officers? They have all returned to private life, by the expiration of their terms. Have they any legal successors who have been elected according to law? Clearly they have not. Where, then, is the *State* of Georgia? The State of Georgia is a thing of the past.

Our correspondent says the status of the State remains the same as before the war. "That this is so, is evident from the fact that the judges of the United States have assumed their functions in most of the lately revolted States without the passage of any law. In order to do this, the States where they exercise their authority *might exist as members of the Union, because where a State ceases to be a member of the Union, the Federal authority of the United States must cease.*"

The Circuit Courts of the United States have not sat in any of the Southern States since 1861. The District Courts are appointed to sit in certain sections of country, geographically allotted, and bearing no relation to the States. That part of the United States lying between the Delaware river and the Alleghenies, and between New York and Maryland and Virginia, constitutes the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. If the State of Pennsylvania was to be blotted out, it would not change the power of this Court. It sits in a certain territory, and so long as the territory belongs to the United States, so long does its power remain. That it must exist as a State is illogical and absurd.

"If the State of Georgia does not exist, how comes it that it is recognized as such organism for the purposes of taxation?" "It the State, then, is such for judicial purposes, why is it not equally so for the purposes of representation?"

While the States, by rebellion, forfeited all their rights, they failed to free themselves from any of their duties as members of the Union. That a criminal loses all rights by his misdeeds, does not free him from his obligations. The *right* of repudiation was forfeited, but the *duty* of paying taxes has not been escaped. Hence, while she is amenable to all the laws of the United States, she is not at present entitled to any of the rights of a member of the Federal family.

In bringing this argument to a finality, we agree with our correspondent that the war was prosecuted to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and in order that, through all eternity, its supremacy may be secured, we demand guarantees of the South for future good behavior. It is but a consistent conclusion of the great struggle; and as soon as the bonds are signed, the North will receive back the new States, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal justice."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THE GREAT SUCCESS of this delicious perfume in the comparatively brief time it has been before the public, does not surprise us; as a right rich, delicate, and lasting perfume, it has no superior, and we think no equal. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Wilmington Daily Commercial.* 7 14 6mrp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 20 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE GREAT ORATOR,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20
SUBJECT:—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."
Reserved Seats 50 cents. Admission 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 11 14 tf

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
The Orchestra will be under the direction of Professor HASELTINE.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.
11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29, 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
11 15 tf21 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

CORNER-STONE OF THE LUTHER-BAUM CHAPEL will be laid on SATURDAY, November 17, at southwest corner of TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Services at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Addresses by Revs. JOHN CHAMBERS, HENSON, and DE WITT TALMAGE. Come! All come! 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1 1865, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland risks..... $602 770 64
On Fire risks..... 139 691 79
$742 462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1 1865..... 276 964 47
$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1866, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland risks..... $554,189 78
On Fire risks..... 128 932 12
$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc..... 87,717 82
$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation losses..... $326,319 96
Fire losses..... 97,897 81
Return premiums..... 40 529 79
Re-insurances..... 54 624 81
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc..... 33,187 99
Taxes—United States tax on premium policy stamps, etc..... 16,570 10
Expenses..... 14,970 12
$578,179 28
$192 660 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871.....	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan 1881.....	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7-3-10 Per Cent Loan, Treasury Notes.....	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan exempt.....	166,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	54,700 00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	44,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	23,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)...	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....	20,000 00
195,000	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on city property).....	195,900 00
$1,045,950	Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05 Mkt. Val.	$1,070 240 75
	Real Estate.....	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	217,697 23
	Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	38,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value.....	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank..... $41 102 25	
	Cash in Drawer..... 447 34	
		41,547 60
		$1,407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending 30 ober 31 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862 be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	C. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,
10 15 mwf2m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 109 LIBERTY Street, New York.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Offer For Sale a Large Assortment
OF
EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS.
REAL BRONZES,
FINE CLOCKS, ETC.,
RICH JEWELRY,
ENGLISH PLATED WARE,
PLATED CUTLERY,
SILVER-WARE, ETC.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating our check on City National Bank, dated November 14, 1866, No. 406 for $150 00.
The said check having been obtained without value, the payment has been stopped, and will be resisted.
MORGAN STOKES NIXON,
11 16 3t* No. 513 COMMERCE Street.

CONSUMPTION.—SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS,
THE AUXILIARY REMEDIES.
The Proprietor of these medicines conscientiously offers them to the public as the only safe, reliable, and certain remedies for Pulmonary Consumption. He recommends them, with equal confidence as almost a specific for those morbid conditions of the body which, if neglected, are apt to terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases of the lungs. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are generally regarded as forerunners of Consumption, and when those diseases manifest themselves, they require the most prompt attention.
The value of the Pulmonic Syrup has been tested in innumerable cases. My own personal experience gives me the best assurance of the efficacy of this medicine. Many years ago I was given up by physicians as one who was in the last stage of Consumption, and I was taken from my home in Philadelphia to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I was wasted away to a mere skeleton. I was confined to my bed, and my physician (who had attended my father's family) declared that I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained this preparation of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of every spectator, soon made a perfect cure. It seemed to me I could feel it penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as this expectoration began to subside my cough ceased, pain and night-sweats all began to cease, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could restrain from eating too much. I soon recovered my strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. Physicians and others who knew me and all believed that I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people who knew me then are now living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New Jersey and Philadelphia who can easily satisfy the most incredulous relative to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary in her, mother, brothers, and sister died of Consumption, and I alone am left.
Since my recovery the Pulmonic Syrup has been extensively used for more than twenty-five years and so well has it endured this long ordeal that its reputation and popularity have constantly increased.
Although it is an undeniable fact that some of the worst cases of Consumption may be and have been cured by this Syrup alone, yet, within the last five years, I have become aware that the cure may be facilitated in many instances, by the use of two other medicines which are found to be most admirably adapted to this purpose. These medicines are the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. As Liver-Complaint and Dyspepsia are frequently the beginning of Consumption, the Mandrake Pills by keeping the liver in a healthy condition, and the Sea Weed Tonic neutralizing all acidity of the stomach, it gives the Pulmonic Syrup a better chance to circulate through the blood vessels, to ripen the abscesses and expel the morbid matter from the lungs.
Persons who are any way skeptical as to the efficacy of my medicines, would do well to call at my rooms and hear from patients themselves what my medicines are doing for them. All are invited to call, whether they wish to consult me or not.
Dr. SCHENCK can be consulted at his Principal Office, No. 15 North SIXTH Street, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Other days he is professionally engaged in other cities. All advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, His fee is $5.
Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA WEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. It

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street.
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. 10 28 1mw3m

MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY.
This Company have Manufactured Expressly for my Sales
LINEN CAMBRIC MAGIC RUFFLING.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
11 14 6trp

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
Have Received in Store and in Bond,
100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES
CONSISTING OF
Private Stock,
Cabinet,
Imperial Rose, and
Dry Verzenay
ALSO,
100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s.
50 cases Sparkling Sonarzeberg and Moselle.
25 cases Veuve Clicquot.
25 cases German Hocks.
130 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry.
30 casks Young's Scotch Ale.
100 cases Fine Table Claret.
FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS PRICES.
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
8 14 mwf 4p5

GREAT STOCK
OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 54 South SECOND Street,
AND
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
11 2 12t rp

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
9 14 6t EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples just received
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ENERGETIC AND influential MEN to join the advertiser, or to assist him in completing the formation of a company, having a special charter from this State. Address C. S. M., Box 1397, Philadelphia Post Office. 11 15 3t*

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.
These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 tf6p

$250,000
7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS
We offer for sale $250,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company at
79.
They are Coupon Bonds, with privilege of registry to secure them from theft. BEAR SIXES PER CENT. INTEREST, WHICH IS PUNCTUALLY PAID in April and October, secured by a mortgage of $1,500,000 on sixty miles of Railroad, including the Bedford Railroad, ten miles of sidings, depots, real estate, rolling stock, and equipments of every kind.
One million of these Bonds were set aside for the redemption of the first and second mortgage bonds, a large number of which have already been exchanged, and the consolidation is daily progressing. The Company have but $250 00 for sale, and offer them at the above low price, in order to insure immediate sale. The road is now in good order; 1000 tons new rails and 300 cross-ties have recently been put down; complete machinery purchased for repair shops, and two new coal-fields opened up and improved. By the proposed immediate enlargement of the Pennsylvania Canal to Huntingdon, the Company will have cheap water transportation without transshipment to New York, Albany, etc., as well as by railroad.
These Bonds, at the above price, will yield about nine per cent. per annum, and add twenty-one per cent. to the principal at maturity.
SAILER & STEVENSON,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street
(Opposite the Girard Bank).
11 14 6t

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 309 and 311 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000. FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
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Natha Ellica,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
OSEPH P. MUMFORD. 10 31 3m

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES



BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER
Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of
FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,
SUCH AS
Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Calèches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.
Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.
The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.
FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
11 13 1mrp] ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

WE INVITE ATTENTION
TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PINK CORAL,
Believing that our Stock will bear able comparison both in
STYLE AND PRICE
WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.
10 5 fmw t12 2]

J. C. BECKEL, TEACHER OF Piano and Singing, No. 1706 North Eleventh Street. 11 12 6t*

Letter from "Colorado" Jewett.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, November 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—Sir:—Just from a tour through Switzerland, and renowned watering places of the vicinity, I found myself, at Atwerp, the mercantile mart of Continental Europe, reminded of a promise to address you during my absence. Then *en route* for home, how better than now redeem the promise by a practical reference to America—except here to note the peculiar aspect of Continental Europe, in its tendency more to war than peace? For under the late victory of Prussia, German rulers, independent cities heretofore, and the people seem discontented, while Austria, like the South, through humiliation of position, seeks renewed power.

As to America, statesmen must admit that liberty and peace under the old Constitution is now alone through submission, North and South, to the power of Congress. The failure of the South to sustain their position—the failure of President Lincoln and President Johnson to secure a war-power peace—the transfer of the power of President Johnson to Congress, the result of elections, thereby defeating the President's policy, has secured that power to the radical Republicans.

As the necessities of the war seem to have recognized a partial suspension of the Constitution by the South, Congress, President Lincoln, and President Johnson, I suggest the wisdom of non-action on the impeachment question. It is to be hoped Congress will be content to use their power by a simple declaration of an ultimatum to the South—preparing to defeat any independent party purpose of the President, through a convention in concert with the Southern people.

A month since I made an appeal to Napoleon III for a support of the European powers to the present Congress as the only legitimate power of Government in America, and for friendly efforts to prevent a renewal of the war, through advice to the South not to join the Administration-Johnson party; also, for an international solution of the negro question, as a question identified with humanity, and which should not be confined to the sole action of America. This appeal was forwarded likewise to European Governments. Napoleon has taken no action, from which it may be he has of late most unaccountably changed his general policy. I addressed his Majesty a note, in which I stated:—"History will take your non-action now as an abandonment of the international congress peace project, which abandonment, with your desertion of Maximilian—both acts of national treachery—secure the withdrawal of an Almighty favor, heretofore with you, as did the divorce of Josephine secure that withdrawal for Napoleon I. Your Majesty's downfall will be as sure and rapid as Napoleon the First's."

However, I may as well frankly confess that neither mediation nor a Johnson party can now secure peace, and that it is, at least, through a prompt co-operation by the South with Congress—the radicals under that power joining a legitimate movement of the people, from old representatives selected from the leaders of Congress and the South—with the exception of a leading radical North and a statesman South—not a public man of the past should be identified with the Government of a reconstructed republic.

As to a permanent republic, that cannot exist for more than a century, for in the natural course of events and progress of nations, America must ultimately be divided. The millions from all nations that will people yet uncultivated portions of the extended American domain, cannot agree upon one government or ruler. America must in the end meet the fate of divided Europe and Germany. Yet, unity of the American Republic in the present is essential to free government in future ages.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Governor Wells About to Demand the Arrest of Murderers of Loyal Men—A Petition for a Provisional Governor—General Sheridan Instructed to Arrest Ortega.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—We have the very best authority for stating that, within a few days, Governor Wells will again urge and, if necessary, demand of the military authorities the arrest of the numerous parties accused of murdering Union men in the State within the past four months, and against whom the civil authorities have failed to proceed. Any interference with this project will place the responsibility where it belongs.

General Mower has infused new life into the Freedmen's Bureau, and is preparing a statement of outrages committed against freedmen, which, together with the evidence, will be laid before the United States Commissioner for his action under the Civil Rights bill.

A petition bearing several thousand signatures is to be sent to Congress, praying for the appointment of a Provisional Governor.

General Sheridan, in arresting and detaining President Ortega, is simply obeying his instructions from Washington.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES FROM THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Convention of delegates representing the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country commenced its sessions. There were about fifty delegates from Pennsylvania; also delegates from Washington, Baltimore, Wheeling, Troy, Albany, Chicago, and other cities. An organization was effected by electing Rev. T. H. Robinson, of Harrisburg, President; John Wanamaker, Vice-President; and Mr. Rondthaler, of Bethlehem, as Secretary. After the appointment of Committees on Business and Credentials, the Convention adjourned until this morning.

The Convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock, prevlous to which religious exercises were conducted in the hall. The President, on taking the chair, thanked the members of the Convention for the honor which they had conferred upon him.

The Committee on Business reported the following:—

1. How shall we get young men to work?
2. How shall we organize new Associations?
3. What shall be done to stir up the State of Pennsylvania?
4. What measures should be adopted to interest young men in our Associations?

Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburg, said:—I think the first thing that ought to be done is to put the young men in the work. Urging is not sufficient. They must be placed in positions of responsibility, where they must either work or shirk it. Another thing that we ought to be careful about, is to give them work for which they are adapted, so as they can feel they are equal to it. We must fix in the minds of the young men that they must do certain work as young men, and feeling that responsibility, they will be more apt to do it, and do it successfully.

Mr. Simms then made a few remarks upon the subject. He said he thought that Christians were too discursive in their desire to do good, and he thought they should say, "I will save one young man, if I do nothing more all my life long." Just suppose now that the thousands of Christians in Philadelphia, men and women, should say they would save one soul from eternal death, God helping them. If we could do that, we would have a greater revival than we had in 1857.

A few remarks were made by other gentlemen, and then the subject, "How shall we organize new Associations?" was taken up.

Mr. Wanamaker said:—Let us start out and go to every town, sending one person, if we can employ one, or sending a committee. In 1857, I remember very well when forty young men pledged themselves as a committee to go or send one in their place, whenever their services might be called upon. In order to organize associations, we should go out into the country towns, and if possible get the young men together, adopt resolutions, and select men that will work. Then we can have associations, the members of which will work with a will to redeem the world.

Mr. Simons:—I just want to say a word in regard to our ministers. I am satisfied that there is not a minister in the city of Philadelphia that would not enter heartily into the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. They do not understand our work, and if we can only explain to them what we want them to do, I am sure there is not a minister in this city who would not do anything we ask them. That is the way to revive these Associations. Let the ministers understand that the young men can be made auxiliary to the Church.

The following resolutions in reference to the subject, offered by Rev. R. W. Clark, of Albany, were referred to a committee:—

Whereas, We have abundant evidences that God's rich blessing has attended the plans and labors of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Christian young men throughout the land to organize Christian Associations in the villages, towns, and cities where they do not now exist.

Resolved, That we urge the pastors of our churches to co operate in this movement.

Resolved, That we request the new associations to report their organization to the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, and to receive from them documents, or other aid to assist them in carrying forward their operations.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Clark, Wanamaker, and Simons.

The following was offered by Mr. Wanamaker:—

Resolved, That this Committee appoint an Executive Committee, who shall send a committee to every point where an Association does not exist, and endeavor to establish one.

A. I. Goodman offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to prepare an address to the various Young Men's Christian Associations in the State, urging them to renewed vigor in their efforts to bring the young men of their respective neighborhoods under Christian influences.

The other questions presented were then discussed, and the Convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE PORK QUESTION.—Philadelphia, November 14, 1866.—To Editors of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph:—I notice by to-day's issue of your paper, a market report for provisions (in the shape of an editorial upon your fourth page), in which you represent mess pork to have fallen from $36 to $24 per barrel, and lard from 19¼ to 14¼ cents per pound within the past few weeks, and hams from 19½ to 15½ cents per pound, and other meats proportionately low, etc. Now, this is evidently a mistake, and should be corrected, as it certainly will have its effect upon country buyers, unless it is. Mess pork is worth to-day, and will bring in this market, $28 to $28·50 per barrel, and know there are no lots offered upon the market at these figures, and all the lard in the market is held at prices above your quotations. As far as hams are concerned, the very commonest in the market that are sound, will bring 17 cents, and nobody is offering hams at a lower figure, many being held as high as 22½ to 22¼ cents. Hoping, in justice to the merchants of our city, you will correct the error that your reporter is undoubtedly laboring under, I am,

Respectfully yours, etc.,
R. F. KENNEDY, No. 35 N. Water st.

[Our quotations in the article in question were copied from one of the leading journals of New York of that date, and had reference to the general market of the country, rather than to specific localities.—*Editor Telegraph.*]

LARCENY AND KIDNAPPING.—Sarah Duncan, a woman of the bummer order, was arrested this morning by Officer Lynn, of the Sixth District, on the charge of larceny and abducting a child. It appears that yesterday morning she went into the house of Mrs. Letts, residing at Front and Walnut streets, and stole from thence a shawl and a bonnet. On leaving the house she saw a little girl belonging to Mrs. Letts playing outside, and induced her to go with her. As soon as the mother missed her child she proceeded to the Central Station, and had the circumstances of her loss, as far as she knew of it, telegraphed to every station. The woman was recognized and arrested at Sixteenth and Market streets. She had had the child in her possession some twenty-four hours. What she intended to do with it is not known, but it is supposed it was for the purpose of making a beggar of it. The child was restored to its mother, and the prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held her in $1000 bail to answer at Court the charge of larceny.

A SACRILEGIOUS BURGLAR.—Yesterday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, a man named Lewis Ruber was arrested in the Fifth Baptist Church, at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. The sexton of the church being about at that time, thought that there was somebody inside the church, and got a few citizens to keep watch whilst he went for the police. He obtained the assistance of Officers Cann and Reese, who entered the church and made a thorough search. They finally succeeded in unearthing their prisoner, stowed away in the ash-hole. He showed no disposition to resist, and was very quietly taken into custody. On further search a roll of valuable carpet was found in the coal vault, which had been taken by the prisoner from the church, and got ready for carrying off, when he was so inopportunely (for him) interrupted. On a further examination of the premises, it was discovered that the burglar had effected his entrance through the rear of the church by breaking open a window. Ruber was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $3000 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF A POCKET-BOOK.—Rose Daily, a daily-rose of some thirty summers, was arrested on the charge of James Daily, who avers that she relieved him of his pocket-book, which contained "greenbacks" to the tune of $80. Rose, of course, denied the gentle insinuation, but could not convince Alderman Haines of the fact. Rose Daily blooms in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Thompson streets. Not being able to prove her innocence, she was held in $400 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

BORROWED A COAT.—Henry Smith, feeling the inclemency of the weather, and having a chronic consumption of the pocket-book, borrowed a coat without consulting the owner. Unfortunately for Henry, his little operation was found out. He was arrested at Tenth and Thompson, whilst sunning himself like the jay with his borrowed plumage. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who, after hearing the story of the defendant and his accuser, held the former in $500 to answer.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Daniels held an investigation this morning in the case of Charles Hollman, who was killed by the falling of the rear wall of the building No. 229 South Second street, owned by Peter Rittmeyer.

William H. Fisher sworn—I occupy No. 227 South Second street; a portion of the wall fell yesterday, and I assisted in getting Mr. Rittmeyer from among the ruins; the wall was cracked, and in an unsafe condition; Mr. Rittmeyer came into my room to get a hatchet to do some repairing; shortly afterwards the wall fell; Mr. Rittmeyer was notified that the building was in a dangerous condition, and I consider it in the same condition now.

George Isenhart sworn—I didn't see the wall fall, but saw Mr. Rittmeyer under the bricks, and helped to get him out. The witness substantiated the rest of the previous witness' testimony as to the condition of the wall at present.

Chief Engineer Lyle sworn—About 10 A. M. yesterday a young man told me a wall had fallen; I thought there was fire, and ran down, but found none; I met a young man who told me his brother was under the wall, and in company with others, got him out.

Mrs. Eleanor Reiber sworn—I live at No. 229 South Second street; I saw Mr. Rittmeyer and Holliman come in the yard; Mr. Rittmeyer went into Mr. Fisher's to get a hatchet, and commenced to hammer; I went to the hydrant to get a pail of water and saw the wall fall, burying Mr. Rittmeyer and Holliman; the wall was supported by some boards; he knocked away the boards, and it fell; I made a very narrow escape myself; the wall was considered dangerous.

Henry Hollman, the father of the boy, testified that he went there and received the body of his son.

Elizabeth Large sworn—I reside on the third floor of No. 229 S. Second street; I was sewing, and shortly afterwards went out to get a bucket of water; I heard men hammering, and looked around and saw the wall falling.

Mary Brown sworn—I was sitting at the window when the wall fell; I saw Mr. Rittmeyer get the hatchet, and I saw Chief Lyle remove the boy from under the *debris*.

George Sayer sworn—I was near the building when the wall fell; I heard hammering, and thought Mr. Rittmeyer was knocking the building down.

James Plunkett sworn—I occupied a portion of the building that fell; I saw Mr. Rittmeyer coming out with his face cut.

All the witnesses testified as to the unsafe condition of the building.

The jury was out when our report closed.

A LARGE HAUL.—There was quite an extensive haul made by the police of the Frankford district last Thursday morning. It appears that Lieutenant Street received information that there was a regular series of robberies being committed upon the farmers in that vicinity. Accordingly, he took measures to circumvent the thieves, which proved quite successful.

The house belonging to David Harper, on Second street pike, above Nicetown lane, was watched by Officers Weeks and Knox. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning they saw two horses and wagons entering the enclosure around the house. They immediately sprang out of their concealment, and rushed at the persons having them in charge. There were two men, a woman, and a boy accompanying the vehicles, and all managed to make their escape, except one man named George Sol. Having a search-warrant, the officers proceeded to search the premises, which were occupied by a German, who was with the wagons when Sol was captured, but who managed to escape capture.

In the house was found a great quantity of stolen stock and produce. There were two goats, a milk can, and other smaller articles in the wagons when taken. In the house were 56 geese, 30 chickens, 15 bushels of potatoes, a quantity of apples, pork, beets, 100 pumpkins, etc. All these had been stolen. They were removed to the Frankford Police Station, where they are now awaiting the identification of the owners. One of the horses and wagons was identified by the owner, who said he had only purchased them a few days since for $175. Many of the other articles have been identified as their property by citizens living in the vicinity of the depredators.

George Sol resides at No. 1132 N. Third street, and says he is a butcher, and does business in Nicetown. He was held for a further hearing by Alderman Holmes.

The house had long been a suspected place, and the police kept a sharp eye upon all who entered and departed from it. The result of their watchfulness is the breaking-up of the entire band.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.—Our thanks are due to Mr. G. W. Pitcher for two very beautiful chromo-lithograph pictures. The subjects are groups of ducklings and young chickens. Those who are familiar with the beautiful picture of "The Picnic in the Wood" will not need to be told of the beauties of these. As imitations of oil paintings they are unsurpassed in the life-like coloring, and the grace and ease of the grouping. At Mr. Pitcher's establishment, No. 808 Chesnut street, can be seen a beautiful and valuable collection of frames of gilt and walnut, and of albums, pictures of all kinds, and a splendid assortment of photographs of *bas relievo*. The chromo-lithographs, to which our attention is specially called, are, without doubt, the greatest triumphs of the lithographic art.

A CRUEL DESERTION.—Thomas Gaffery, a young man thirty years of age, was arrested last Monday on the complaint of his wife, charging him with desertion, and threatening to kill her. The complainant lives in Southwark. It appears that Gaffery got married last spring, and in a few months managed to spend all the money his wife had when he married her, and then left her to her own resources. Not satisfied with that, he threatened her life on several occasions, so it is alleged, until she was afraid to go outside of her doors for fear of him. She accordingly made complaint, and had him arrested and bound over to keep the peace in $1000 bail, before Alderman Holme.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON A POLICEMAN.—We have our usual stereotyped case of beating an officer to record. Officer Oakes tried to arrest a very disorderly character by the name of John Ferall, in Richmond street, near the Richmond wharves. His friends immediately went to his rescue and got him clear. In doing so the officer making the arrest was severely beaten, knocked down, and then kicked by Ferall, it is alleged. Afterwards, another officer going to the scene of operations succeeded in capturing Ferall. He had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

BURGLARY.—Last evening the house of Mr. William Ryan, No. 236 N. Fourth street, was entered by burglars. The entrance was effected through a rear window by getting upon an out-building. The family were in the house, and Mrs. Ryan was up several times while the burglars were in the house. She found one of the doors locked, and this being unusual, an investigation was had, which led to the discovery that a bureau had been ransacked and $936 in greenbacks stolen. A heavy trunk was carried from the second to the third story, and ransacked. Nothing but the money was taken.

LARCENY OF RAIMENT.—Eleanor Farrington, who is alleged to be a bummeress of the classic neighborhood of Bedford street, was arrested at an early hour this morning, at Seventh and Shippen streets. It appears that she had in her possession, when arrested, a quantity of wash clothes, still wet, and for which she could not show a clear title. As the clothing was of a better quality than her limited means would warrant her in possessing, she was taken into custody. She had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to answer the charge of larceny. The stolen goods are at the Southwark Hall Police Station awaiting an owner.

EATING YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER.—

They ope'd a grave the other day,
Where Rhode Island's patriarch lay,
But a huge apple tree close by
Had robbed the grave for its supply,
And all that venerable man
Was merged in pippins by this plan.
The fruit his dust had helped to sweeten
Had been by his descendants eaten;
But far less awful is the thought,
That mution for your dinner bought
May be from the same sheep whose wool
At fower Hall clothes you in full!

WE HAVE *Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as*.....$15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to..... 50 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good all-wool Black Suits as low as*..$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to..... 55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between BENNETT & CO., FIFTH AND TOWER HALL, SIXTH STS. 518 MARKET STREET.

All our prices are lower than for several years.

FOR CHOICER STYLES. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,

READY-MADE,

GO TO PERRY & CO'S., STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, SIGN OF "STAR."

N. B.—Custom Department under the charge of Messrs. Zackey and Kelly, whose merits as Cutters are too well known to require anything further to be said about them.

SOME FACTS ABOUT "FALLING STARS."—Although the "stars" did not shoot and fall as the philosophers and newspapers said they would, yet "stars" do fall, as every one knows. "Stars" in statesmanship fall; "stars" in all professions, even in temperance, sometimes lose their gravity, and do what they should not; but some things do not fall, and among them are Charles Stokes & Co., in their prices for their cheap winter clothing, from the price that is marked on the goods, at their extensive Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

SILVERINE is a genuine preparation of *pure silver*—all other plating fluids contain mercury and acid, which are dangerous to use and injurious to metals. This article is guaranteed to contain no acid or mercury, and is not injurious to metals or the hands.

SNOW POWDER.—I could not any more do without my Snow Powder than without my cup of tea, says a most intelligent and experienced housekeeper. This is the opinion of everybody who has fairly tried it. It is a great thing on washing day.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

SUFFERED TWENTY YEARS WITH NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—Mrs Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price and as durable as any piano made Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

THEY COME! COME! COME!—Attracted by the superior photographs made at the low price, six Card, or one large Photograph, for $1—to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street.

POUND and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MARRIED.

FRANKEL—VAN BEIL.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, Mr MAX FRANKEL to HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of the late Harman Van Beil, Esq., all of this city.

McLAURIE—HILL.—At Reading, on the 28th ultimo, S. HUME McLAURIE, of the Philadelphia Bar, to Miss BESSIE HILL, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hill, of Reading.

DIED.

ASHMEAD.—On the 13th instant, CHARLES F. ASHMEAD.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4702 Germantown avenue, below School street, Germantown, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2½ o'clock.

CRUMP.—At Camden, N. J., on the morning of the 13th instant, ANNA, relict of the late W. H. Crump, in the 68th year of her age.

FLETCHER.—At his residence, Delanco, N. J., on Wednesday evening, November 14, THOMAS FLETCHER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law M. M. Lukens, No 251 Pine street on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

FOX.—On the 14th instant, ALFRED R. FOX, son of William and Julianna Fox, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 320 Second street, on Sunday morning, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

LIMEBURNER.—MARY ANN LIMEBURNER, wife of William Limeburner, died at Pasborough, N. J., November 15, at 12 o'clock M.

Her friends can meet the corpse on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Machpelah Cemetery, Washington street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia.

LOAG.—On the 15th instant, after a protracted illness, DAVID LOAG, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 817 Arch wain street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Burial Ground.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

The Great Government Lawsuit.

The Attorney-General will appear as counsel for Secretary Stanton in the suit against him by Smithson, the Rebel banker.

Freedom's Banner.

The State Department flag was flung out this morning over the new quarters.

Change of Office Hours.

The State Department office hours have been changed from 9 to 3 to from 10 to 4.

The Jeff. Davis Pardon Committee.

The Mississippi Commissioners to ask for the pardon of Jeff. Davis have not left for Fortress Monroe, as stated, but are still at Willard's.

Great Horse Fair.

The current topic of interest here is the Horse Fair to take place at the National Course in this District next week. Dexter, Patchen, Silas Rich, and the Pittsburg pacer Mezooster, are among the horse celebrities promised.

Chief Justice Chase at the White House—Movement Towards Reconstruction.

Chief Justice Chase called at the White House last evening, and was closeted with the President for about an hour. Before his departure, Mr. Seward, Governor Randall, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Browning arrived, and remained in consultation with the President until 10 o'clock. It is believed that this meeting was for consultation upon a most important subject, based upon an effort now making by leading men of all parties to induce the President, in consideration of a general amnesty, to induce the people of the South to accept universal suffrage, with qualification either of property or intelligence. Prominent Southern men are co-operating with Republicans and Democrats in this effort.

The President and the Constitutional Amendment.

During the last few days parties have been here endeavoring, if possible, to persuade the President to come out strong for the Constitutional Amendment in his forthcoming message. They argue that in so doing he will head off certain other propositions which the radicals intend to adopt. I understand that Mr. Johnson has not as yet given these gentlemen their answer. It has been rumored here for the last week that it was his intention to propose an arrangement similar to the one now pending, but in a modified form, recommending, among other matters, the withdrawal of the disfranchising provision in the amendment, as it is now proposed.

The President is collecting from the most authentic sources information regarding the situation in the South, preparatory to framing his annual message. General Sickles was closeted with him to-day, and submitted his views. It is possible that the President may recommend to Congress the convocation of a national convention, in which all the States shall be represented, to consider the grave questions now before the nation. Although the people of the South may not favor the pending Constitutional amendment, and may regard the schism between the President and Congress as calculated ultimately to inure to their own benefit, they will in the end acquiesce in whatever the highest branches of the Government may unite in proposing. The President will probably suggest such measures to Congress as may make the Legislative and Executive departments a unit upon the question of restoration.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, November 16.—Mr. McKenzie, the counsel for the Fenians, purposes applying, on Monday, to the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, for new trials for Lynch, Layden, Slavin, Whalen, and Quinn, the Fenians under sentence of death.

James and John Dudley, two men committed by the Police Magistrate a few days ago under the Habeas Corpus Suspension act, have been released from custody. Mr. Patterson, their counsel, prepared a petition to the Executive Council, and also obtained affidavits testifying to their responsibility and intention of settling and going into business. These papers Mr. Patterson submitted to the Crown authorities here, who considered them sufficient, and discharged the prisoners on their own recognizances for $400 each and a surety of $200.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Arrived, steamer *Moro Castle*, from Havana.

BOSTON, November 16.—The brig *Hattie*, hence for Demarara, put back to-day on account of a mutiny among the crew. Assistance was sent to her from Fort Warren, and the mutiny quelled. The brig remains in the Roads.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Stocks lower; Gold, 142½; Sterling exchange nominal at 9½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Illinois Central scrip 122; Michigan Southern, 85½; Pennsylvania coal, 111; Reading, 114½; Hudson River, 124; Missouri 6s, 87; Erie Railroad, 78½; Michigan Centra, 114½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 88½; United States five-twenties, 109½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 105½.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—Cotton for the week closes with a declining tendency; Middling Uplands, 34@35c. Flour closed with a declining tendency, except the high grades of Baltimore which are scarce. City Mills superfine, $10 50@11·50; Baltimore family, $17 50. Wheat closed firm for high grades; the receipts for the week, 26 000 bbls. Fair to choice white, $3 10@3 40; inferior to prime red, $2 75@3 30. Receipts of Corn for the week, 57,000 bushels; old white, $1 20; old yellow, $1 16@1 18. Oats—receipts for the week, 35,000 bushels; prices range from 60@64c., closing at 62c. Pork dull; transactions mostly on private terms; mess nominal at $23 50@28; prime mess, $24. Lard nominal; Western, 15@15½c in bbls.; refined in kegs, 19c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 16½@17c.; rib sides 18½@18¾c; clear, 19@19½c. Shipping hams, 21@23c; sugar-cured hams, 25@26c. Flaxseed unchanged at $3 20. Timothy seed, $3 70@3 75. Cloverseed, new crop, $9 25@9 50. Sugar heavy, and closed nominal for Cuba at 11@13c.; Porto Rico, 11@14c. Coffee dull; Rio, 17@18½c. Molasses dull and heavy; free Western at $2 37@2 38; bonded, $2 35@2 40.

Ungallant.—The London *Times* records the arrival of Miss Shaw Stewart and eight other lady nurses at Woolwich from Netley, and says that the inmates of the military hospitals prefer the attendance of the male nurses of the Army Hospital Corps. Of the three hundred patients now in the Herbert Hospital, nineteen out of twenty have expressed their dislike of lady nurses.

No Sunday Shaving.—The hairdressers in London claim their Sunday for themselves, and have formed a "Hairdressers' Sunday Closing Association." At a recent meeting a barber observed that the reason the hairdressing trade produced so few men who had risen to eminence was that, from the number of hours they worked, they had no time for self-improvement.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Ezra K. Conklin vs. John Casey. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Defense, that defendant purchased the goods from one Cresswell, who agreed to accept in payment his own notes which defendant held. Cresswell was the agent of Conklin for the sale of goods. Verdict for the defendant.

Christian D. Fricke vs. Martin Gauser and others, trading as M. Gauser & Co. An action to recover for carpenter work done and materials furnished about a lager beer saloon, amounting to $806 96. Defense deny the partnership. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Nicholas Denny & Co. vs. Charles Hasse et al. A scire fa. on a mortgage given to secure indebtedness contracted at different times. Verdict for plaintiff, $632 50.

Isaac Paxon vs. Charles H. Muirhead. An action to recover damages against defendant, who is a conveyancer, who was employed by plaintiff to examine the title of a ground rent. The defendant passed the title as unencumbered, when a judgment had been entered against it. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—Rushworth vs. Rushworth. An issue to try the validity of the will of William Rushworth. His widow alleges that the testator was not competent to make a will, the brother and sisters of deceased claim that it was a valid will. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS

$1000 Lit Sch 7s	96	100 sh Reading	s30 57
$1000 City 6s, new	102½	100 sh	do 57
$1000	do 102¾	200 sh Cata pf	28½
$1000	do old 69	300 sh	do 28½
$25,000 5-20s 65 Je & J	100	100 sh	do 28¾
$11000	do 100	100 sh	do 2d 28¾
$4000 Tenn. 6s	75	50 sh Locust Mt	46½
100 sh Reading	57½	600 sh Dalzell	⅝
100 sh	do s30 57	18 sh Mor Canal	85
100 sh	do 57	5 sh Norristown	62
46 sh	do 57	25 sh Hestonville R	14½
100 sh	do b30 57¾	48 sh Union Bk	60
100 sh	do s30 57	100 sh Allegh Valley	16
100 sh	do s10 57		

SECOND BOARD.

$7600 U S 5-20s 62	100¼	1 sh C & A scrip	53½
$2000	do 1865 107¾	5 sh Leh Nav	60
$100 City 6s new	102½	10 sh Minehill	59
2 sh Cam & A	135	100 sh St Nich Coal	1½

REPAIRING OF CLOTHES-WRINGERS done and various patterns of them for sale by us. Those with cog-wheels, viz., the Universal and Champion, we particularly recommend for durability.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SAUSAGE MACHINES AND STUFFERS OF several kinds for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LEE'S PREMIUM BUTCHER AND FAMILY Knife Steels have the grooves more regularly, deeper and keener cut than other makes. Have used them for five years past, with entire satisfaction to the purchaser, we can confidently recommend them.
TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 229 PEAR Street. 11 17 6

USE THE "BRONCHOIDS" For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS," Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr., SOLE PROPRIETOR, SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 11 14 wfm 2t

THE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION CONCERT, ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 23, promises to be the greatest success of the season. The sale of tickets commences to-morrow, and there will be a great rush for them. Parties who desire CHOICE SEATS can avoid the crowd by securing their seats at the BOOK STAND in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 11 16 6t

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA AT THE "Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms No. 108 South THIRD Street, SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors, 9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

RUPTURES CURED.—THE SUFFERING and misery with cloth and leather covered filthy Trusses can only be fully realized by persons wearing or having been cured at SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1341 CHESNUT Street. Pamphlets free. 1 1 rp*

CARPETS AND LANDELL. FOURTH AND ARCH, HAVE FIRST QUALITY LYONS VELVETS. EXPENSIVE SHAWLS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FULL LINE OF SILKS. FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS. 11 2 mws

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles. Special attention is invited. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., 10 4 thstu4m Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

PLEASE OBSERVE THAT RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S Is the Cheapest Place in this city TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE. Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest. DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion. RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, 9 25 tuths2m rp No. 40 South SECOND St., west side

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. COACHMEN'S COATS. HUNTING COATS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats. BOYS' CLOTHING.

A BELT ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Union Pacific Railroad—An Interesting History.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, who accompanied the recent excursion party over the Union Pacific Railroad to the one hundredth parallel of longitude, has written a full account of the road, which is of such interest that we copy the material parts. It should be premised that another Pacific Railroad is in rapid progress due west from Kansas City, two hundred miles south of the Platte Valley route, described below. This lower route is the one in which St. Louis has the most interest, as it is an extension of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. The directors of each of these roads are striving vigorously to reach the mountains with their tracks before the other.

The *Republican's* correspondent says:—

ROUTE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad, commencing at Omaha, follows the valley of the Platte river for five hundred and fifty miles, or to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Omaha, upon the Missouri river, is nine hundred and sixty-eight (barometer) feet above the level of the sea. One mouth of the Platte is fifteen miles below Omaha, and to reach the Platte valley the road makes a detour nine miles southwest, and then follows the natural valley formed by this river. Partaking of the nature of a prairie, the valley, as it extended westward, has been for many years considered an arid plain. It covers an area of about five thousand square miles, and varies in width from three to twenty miles. North of the valley the country is a rolling prairie, gradually decreasing in fertility as it extends northwesterly to the British provinces, where the intense rigor and length of the winter and the sandy soil have almost entirely destroyed all vegetable life.

The railroad follows the north bank of the Platte for three hundred miles, and then crosses the North Fork, and keeps up the north side of the South Fork to its headwaters at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. There are but five bridges of any size until the Rocky Mountains are reached. The first is over the Elkhorn, one hundred miles east of Omaha, and is a truss bridge of the most approved pattern, built upon stone piers, that will last for half-a-dozen centuries. Similar bridges have been built over Swell creek, the Loup Fork, the Wood river, and the North Fork.

No streams of any size flow into the Platte from the south side, the natural tendency of all streams of this valley being to run southward. No attempt has ever been made to navigate the Platte, or to improve it for navigation. It is a rapid stream, spread over a very large surface of ground, very shallow, and yet so full of quicksands as to render it unfordable. Its banks are continually changing from side to side, owing to the washing of the sand, as in the Missouri.

Unlike the latter, however, it never has freshets, and never inundates its banks. Its rise and fall is limited to six inches. The water is never clear, but of a muddy, sandy character, caused by the washing of its banks.

For practical illustration it may be said that the Platte, rising in the west, runs west to its mouth, in the Missouri river. Its tributaries rise in the north or northwest, and, running southeast, empty into the Platte. Its southern tributaries, Skull and Salt creeks, have clear water and rocky bottoms. It will be seen that nature has laid out the whole Platte valley into little valleys bisected with rivers and creeks at various intervals, and lined the river banks with the richest bottoms or valleys, covered with an alluvial soil, and varying in width from one to six miles. Timber of various kinds is found upon all the small streams. The cottonwood, however, prevails to the greatest extent. There is no doubt, were it not for the annual burning of the prairies and the grass upon the bottoms or valleys, the whole Platte valley would be covered with timber, as it is where the fire could not reach that we now find the oak, locust, cedar, and cottonwood; and it has been fully demonstrated in the various Western States that where the fire has been kept off a particular tract for three years, a strong growth of timber starts out, and in ten or twelve it is large enough for posts, rails, or general building purposes.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA.

Over two-thirds of the population of Nebraska lie south of the Platte valley, and the largest portion along the Missouri river. Out of fifty members of the Territorial Legislature, over thirty are elected south of the Platte.

The line of travel opened by the emigrants starting out from Omaha to cross the Plains to the gold mines of Colorado, the Mormon harems of Utah, and to the Pacific coast, have induced many farmers or ranchemen to settle along the wagon trail of the overland route. These found a ready market for their corn and cattle in the emigrants, and later in the mining regions of Colorado, which raised nothing to feed themselves. The Indians and the wolves have for many years reigned supreme on the route, and it was necessary for emigrants to travel in large bodies for self-protection, and for ranchemen to fortify themselves and build stockades for their cattle. These disadvantages but few were willing to meet, and consequently we now find settlers so rare upon these millions of fertile acres.

LAND GRANTS.

The land grants of the Pacific Road are the finest ever given to a railroad:—One-half the land for twenty miles upon both sides, with the right to locate at any point the amount they do not get on the last end, where the title is not now in the Government.

This will make them the owners of the entire valley after they get out beyond the surveyed and located lands, which probably do not extend over one hundred miles, for all lands on the then surveyed line are withdrawn from the market until they get what they desire.

So far, they have no lands taken up except at whatever stations they needed for immediate use, and in locating these at random they are safe, for they will get the title whenever they desire it, and the cities, towns, villages, and farms are theirs to locate, to sell, and to build up. Durant can literally say, as he rides out with his iron horse into the wilderness and startles the Indian from his lair, "I am monarch of all I survey; my rights there are none to dispute."

TIMBER FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

When Dr. Durant announced, one year ago, that he wanted one million of cross-ties for immediate use, and three millions in two years, everybody laughed at the idea. "They must be had," he replied. "I will have them." Every source was applied to. Soon one party agreed to furnish a large lot, and another a lot, but they were bringing in cottonwood, a species of timber like unto a pumpkin or a cucumber, which looked well enough, but had a reputation for not being reliable over night; but the resources of man are as endless as his desires are boundless. "Bring on your cottonwood," said Durant, and up the Missouri, and down the Missouri, out of a thousand ravines and gulches rang the sound of the invader's axe, and soon came a perfect torrent of ties—ties of oak, of cedar, and of cottonwood.

THE "BURNETIZING PROCESS."

To make the latter available, an iron boiler a hundred feet long and five feet in diameter was brought into requisition. It was filled with ties, and the apertures being closed, a steam engine exhausted the air, which emptied the pores of the wood, when a solution of zinc was injected, which, permeating the fibres, hardens the wood, and in drying gives it well nigh a metallic appearance and weight, which guarantees its durability for about twelve years.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND TIES AND TELEGRAPH POLES

already have been laid by the company; 150,000 more must go down ere the work ceases for the winter—2500 to the mile, and extra for sidings. For fuel cottonwood was bought from eight to twelve dollars per cord at Omaha; and considerable was bought and delivered on the line of the road for a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles, at prices varying from five to ten dollars per cord. Beyond that point no wood or ties could be had until a point was reached distant two hundred and twenty-five miles, where wood is again found on the Platte and south of it, and hauled to the track for $8 per cord for assorted lands, and cross-ties for from $1 to $1.50. Two hundred and fifty miles from Omaha, and south of the Platte, is found a belt of red cedar, about thirty miles wide and twenty-five miles long. From this the company have cut one hundred thousand cedar cross-ties and telegraph poles—enough for several hundred miles, and probably enough to reach the Rocky Mountains. This cedar grows in the canons, where it is most probable that the wild fowl have dropped the seed; and, protected from fire and the cold, bleak, piercing winds, they have been nursed into life, and once securing a foothold, soon reared their heads to bid defiance to all the elements combined, and now they are found ready to make glad the hearts of the Pacific Railway pioneers.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Water is easily reached all along the road by digging from eight to twenty feet. The company have constructed water stations at convenient distances, and with station houses of a size and character not excelled by any of our Eastern roads. The water is pumped up at present by hand, but the company will soon introduce windmills for that purpose, the perpetual winds that go howling over the Plains furnishing all the necessary power.

RAILWAY SHOPS AND STRUCTURES.

The company have built shops at Omaha for the construction and repairs of their cars and engines, that bid fair to rival, in efficiency and build, those of any of our Eastern roads. They are all of brick, and are all so laid out as to enable the company to extend them indefinitely. The company are now running twenty-one locomotives, and the next summer will increase it to one hundred. They have now only three hundred cars, but in less than a year will have use for two thousand. By March next they will be able to turn out from their own shops at Omaha one car a day, and probably soon double and even treble that number.

THE DIVISIONS.

The road will be divided into working divisions of about one hundred and fifty miles each, and although the same cars will run from the Atlantic to the Pacific without any change of their freight, the engines will only run one division. From Omaha to the mountains there is to be no grade over thirty feet to the mile, and the trains made up there for the West go through just the same. On their return the all down-grade will enable them to bring back any quantity of coal or stone for ballasting the road. The first working division terminates at Grand Island, one hundred and sixty-five miles from Omaha. Here the company have nearly completed a brick round-house for their engines, and shop for repairs. The next relay or end of division will be near Cottonwood, where similar brick buildings will be erected. The bricks are made at Omaha, although there is plenty of the finest brick-clay all along the road, upon the bluffs or terraces at the edge of the prairie bottoms.

THE TRACK.

The loam and sand make an excellent bank for the track, and the surface, forming a kind of paste, does not easily turn into dust, and soon covers over with grass; thus in a great measure keeping down the dust, which is such a terrible plague to all travellers. It is the intention of the Company to ballast the entire length of the road with finely broken stone, similar to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. On their reaching the Rocky Mountains they will send return loads of stone on all their construction trains.

AN AIR LINE.

No road ever yet built runs on so straight a line as this. East of Columbus there is an air line of eighty miles, without the slightest deflection; while in the last two hundred and fifty miles of track there is probably not twenty curves in the entire distance, not an embankment over twelve feet high, and not a cut over that depth, with only a bridge in a half day's ride. This road has every advantage that will enable it to make the fastest time of any railroad in the world.

HIGH SPEED.

On its return the late excursion train was composed of nine cars, and, to show the guests what could be done, it ran at the rate of a mile a minute, or sixty miles per hour, for some time. Five hundred and fifty miles from Omaha to the mountains can be run in fourteen hours with perfect safety, and allow for passengers to stop and get meals and the engines to supply themselves with wood and water. From New York to Chicago, by way of Pittsburg, is 911 miles—time 30 hours; from Chicago to Omaha, by way of Northwestern, is 497 more, and time 22 hours; making 1958 miles in 75 hours, or three days from New York to Denver City. One week to go from Wall street, spend a day in a Colorado gold mine, and return to the Brokers' Board.

PROSECUTION OF THE WORK.

But turning back to the end of the track reaching away out over the Plains, we find grading parties at work for a distance of a hundred miles beyond the end of the rail; seventy-five miles are ready for the ties, except some small gaps that will be filled up in ample time. There is a bridge to be built over the north fork of the Platte, but that is already partly done, and will cause no delay.

The track has been laid this summer at the average rate of one mile and six-tenths per day for every working day in the month, and making no allowance for rainy days or want of material. Three hundred miles of rails, chairs, etc., have been taken up the Missouri river this summer and landed at Omaha. More is on the way, but the freezing up of the springs that supply the Missouri river at its head will leave so little water in the channel as to stop navigation in ten days more. Before the work is stopped this month they expect to have three hundred and twenty-five miles in running order. By January 1 the Chicago and Northwestern will have completed their road to Council Bluffs, when all the future material of the Union Pacific will pass through Chicago on the way to Omaha.

The item of freights up the narrow and tortuous channel of the Missouri has been an enormous one. To get engines and cars up from St. Joseph (from which point nearly all the freight was taken), a boat had to be constructed on purpose, and so built as to draw only three feet of water. It cost to transport engines from the shops in the East, where they were built, from $1700 to $2200 each, and cars from $250 to $1000 each. It is evident that all rail communication next summer will reduce the item of freights from thirty to forty per cent. While no road has ever been so cheaply graded, none has ever been built under so many disadvantages and expenses, and the whole world may well look on with wonder at the almost magic build of two hundred and eighty-six miles, now in running order. The wonder is increased as you look upon the map, and see it built afar off from any other railroad, and only the Missouri river to furnish a channel for supplies.

THE SURVEYS.

For the last six months the railroad company has had four corps of engineers feeling around for a pass through the Rocky Mountains. No route has yet been adopted. Colonel S. Seymour, consulting engineer of the company, and General Dodge, chief engineer, have spent several weeks in the mountains, personally inspecting the various passes. They have just returned, and will soon be able to recommend a route. It is most likely that they will cross a hundred miles north of Denver City, where they can get along without tunnelling. Five separate routes have been surveyed:—Berthoud's Pass, west of Denver; Bolder Pass, twenty miles north of Denver; Cache-a-Poudre Pass, fifty-five miles north of Denver; Crow Creek Pass, seventy-five miles north of Denver; and Lodge Pole Creek Pass, one hundred miles north of Denver. The last three come out at the west side upon Laramie Plains, and the two first upon the Middle Park. Lodge Pole Creek would be the shortest, but has a tunnel of a mile and a half in length. Crow Creek is the longest, but has no tunnel.

Berthoud's Pass has a tunnel of about three and half miles in length, and Bolder Pass one from four and a half to five miles long.

The great object now is to get the road built, and Cow Creek route having no tunnel, will probably be adopted, and a branch run down to Denver City.

THE STAGE ROUTE.

Holladay's overland mail now starts at Fort Kearney, one hundred and seventy-five miles from Omaha, passengers and mails going that distance on the railroad. From Kearney the stages keep on the south side of the river Platte until they reach Denver City. A pontoon bridge has been sent up the road and will be thrown over the river at Cottonwood, and the connection with the road at Fort Kearney be abandoned on November 5, thus saving eighty miles more of staging, and leaving only forty-eight hours of stages from the road to Denver City. When the road stops for the winter it will probably have reached Julesburg, and the transfer be made at that point, leaving about thirty-six hours of stages for the next three months.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS.

The Pacific Railway is especially favored among American railway enterprises, because of the existence of natural obstacles and bulk of undertaking that would rest fatally on any embarking of private capital in the work. It could not be built without Government aid. The Government has appointed its commissioners to supervise and examine every mile of track before it is accepted; and this was faithfully done by the commissioners present on the late occasion. Their functions are not an ornamental sinecure, as the history of their connection with the road abundantly shows: railroad men all agree that it is well built. A bit of history pertaining to the eastern division of the Union Pacific and Kansas route well illustrates this. It was most scrupulously examined some months ago, and to the loss of contractors, but out of the controversy as to points of difference of opinion grew the most important summoning in testimony ever gathered from railroad experts.

THE BUSINESS ASPECT.

It is very difficult to estimate the business of the Pacific road. Colorado, Utah, and Montana have a population of probably a quarter of a million. In 1864 it was estimated, upon very carefully prepared data, that forty millions of pounds of freights were carried over the Plains in wagons. In 1865 it increased to two hundred millions of pounds, and employed 9000 wagons, 50,000 cattle, 16,000 horses and mules, and 10,000 men as drivers, guards, etc., making the cost for freights alone last year nearly enough to pay $50,000 per mile for the construction of the road. Thousands of passengers were carried at $100 per head from the Missouri river to Colorado, and $350 to Salt Lake City. Now the Overland Stage Company charge $125 from Omaha to Denver, $250 to Salt Lake City, and about $400 through to California. If the Pacific Railroad charge one half the present rates they will double and quadruple the freight and passenger business, and make the road profitable the first year—this independent of the business from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that will only commence when the road shall have been completed from ocean to ocean and the ride of the world's commerce ebbs and flows through Chicago.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6$

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7.50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 524

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,

Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,

NOTE BROKER,

No. 18 South THIRD Street.

Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 ituim

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.

11 14wim12t*) P. McGARRY & SON, WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS

5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, deceased.

The petition of CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, widow of said decedent, with appraisement of property elected to be retained, has been filed, and will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, November 17th, 1866, unless exceptions are filed thereto.

11 7 w14t* J. A. BONHAM for Petitioner.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 26

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 2 3m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 202 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bough and Sold on Commissi 9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 2 rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD President

JOHN W. GILLINGHAM, Cashier. 117

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3 10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1

5-20 COUPONS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO,

BANKERS,

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29$



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART. 11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 7 5

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

S 10$ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 7$

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20$ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. 10 31 ec 2mr

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all or our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 26$

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10$ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early! 8 25

CUTLERY.



CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH street, Three doors above Walnut 9 18 6]

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tjl

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low p together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8$

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crooker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 20, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:—

	Head Blocks.		
At Boston, Mass.	from	300 to	500
Providence, R. I.	from	300 to	500
New Haven, Conn.	from	300 to	500
New York City, N. Y.	from	4 000 to	6,000
Philadelphia, Penna.	from	3 000 to	3,500
Finleyburg, "	from	100 o	200
Frederick, Maryland	from	1,000 to	1,500
Cumberland, "	from	500 to	600
Baltimore, "	from	1 500 to	2 000
Annapolis, "	from	2,500 to	2,700
Point Lookout, "	from	2 500 to	4 000
Antietam, "	from	4 000 to	7,500
Wheeling, W. Va.	from	100 to	200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.),	from	200 to	500
Washington, D. C.	from	20 000 to	25,000
Alexandria, Virginia	from	3,000 to	4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from	12 000 to	16,000
Winchester "	from	5 000 to	8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from	1,000 to	1,500
Richmond, "	from	8,000 o	11,000
Hampton, "	from	3,000 to	4,000
Norfolk, "	from	700 to	1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from	15,000 to	20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from	1,000 to	1,500
Wilmington, "	from	25 000 to	3,000
Salisbury, "	from	500 to	600
Goldsborough, "	from	1,500 to	2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from	500 to	1 000
Florence, "	from	500 to	3 500
Hilton Head, "	from	2 000 to	2,500
Beaufort, "	from	1,000 to	1,500
Savannah, Georgia	from	1,000 to	1,500
Marietta, "	from	4 000 to	7,000
Andersonville, "	from	12,000 to	13,000
Millen, "	from	1,500 to	2,000
Mobile, Alabama	from	700 to	1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from	2 000 to	3,000
Barrancas, Florida	from	500 to	1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	from	3,000 to	4 000
Baton Rouge, "	from	2 000 to	2,500
Port Hudson, "	from	500 o	600
Brownsville, Texas	from	500 to	600
Brazos Santiago, "	from	200 to	300
Natchez, Mississippi	from	1,200 to	2,000
Vicksburg, "	from	15 000 to	25,000
Corinth, "	from	4,000 to	6 500
Memphis, Tennessee	from	8 000 to	12,000
Fort Donelson, "	from	2 000 to	3,000
Nashville, "	from	15 000 to	20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from	3,000 to	4 500
Stone River, "	from	4,000 to	5,000
Chattanooga, "	from	6 000 to	10 000
Knoxville, "	from	2,500 to	3,000
Columbia, "	from	1,200 to	1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from	4,000 to	5 000
Camp Nelson, "	from	2,000 to	2,500
Bowling Green, "	from	1,200 to	1,500
Lexington, "	from	1 000 to	1 200
Cairo, Illinois	from	6,000 to	8,000
Chicago, "	from	1,000 to	4 500
Springfield, "	from	800 to	1,200
Quincy, "	from	200 to	300
Rock Island, "	from	1,200 to	2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from	800 to	1,000
Indianapolis, "	from	1,200 to	3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from	100 to	200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from	700 to	1,000
Columbus, "	from	800 to	2,400
Camp Denison, Ohio	from	300 to	400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from	200 to	300
St. Louis, Missouri	from	4 000 to	5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from	3,000 to	4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from	1,000 to	1,500
Davenport, Iowa	from	100 to	200
Keokuk, "	from	800 to	1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from	2,000 to	2 500
Fort Smith, "	from	1 200 to	1,500
Omaha, N. T.	from	1,400 to	2,000
San Francisco, California	from	200 to	1,000

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee or at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS,

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

Ask for American Lead Pencil. 10 1 mw6m

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic,
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Side-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

9 5 6m No. 208 DUANE Street, New York.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

12 4 w3m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

"Dear."—In an exchange we find the following little bill, purporting to be the expenditure of a young man upon the object of his especial admiration for the space of one month:

Note Paper	$2 92
Livery hire	67·13
Oyster Bills	22 11
Pea Nuts	95
Candy Kisses	1 25
Kisses that wasn't candy	00
Fancy Fan	2 00
Case Perfumery	5 00
Hiring boy to carry notes	85
Curling Hair	93
Doctoring Headache	9·25
Attending Concerts, Shows, Dances, Festivals, Rites, etc	27 00
Etcetera	3 15
And so forth	11 11
	$149·95

Accompanying the above is the statement that the young man aforesaid has abjured the female sex *in toto*, with divers comments thereupon by the editor, approbatory of his decision.

The Cleveland *Leader* enters an emphatic protest against such sentiments. It says that at least half of the above amount went for the benefit of the young man himself, leaving but $74·47½ with which the lady should be debited. If the sixth item in the bill isn't worth that sum per month, we are no judge. It is an error to place that item in the bill. It ought to appear on the credit side, and, like charity, "cover a multitude of"—expenses.

A Rich Couple.—A London correspondent says:—"The betrothal is just declared of perhaps our very wealthiest marriageable lady (for Miss Burdetta Coutts I look upon as already wedded to her good works), and Dame Fortune, in her blindest mood, has decreed that she shall find a bridegroom nearly as wealthy as herself. Such will be the case in the marriage of Earl Beauchamp with Miss Dundas-Christopher-Hamilton-Nisbett, in whom each patronymic is understood to imply a fortune. Lord Beauchamp, well known in the House of Commons as the staunch Conservative member of Worcestershire, succeeded last year, by the death of his younger brother, to the title and estates, estimated at over forty thousand a year. But his bride is even more richly endowed, for it is admitted that she will ultimately succeed to an income of more than sixty thousand a year, to say nothing of an immense and increasing amount of ready money. How came the band of fascinating younger brothers to let slip such a prize?"

Double Homicide at Fort Ellsworth.—An affray which ended fatally to both the parties concerned, took place at or near Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, October 28. The names of the parties were Scott C. Mervin and H. G. Brown, both stone masons in the employ of the Quartermaster at that post. It seems that for some time previous bad feeling existed between these men. On the night in question, Mervin, being under the influence of liquor, brandished a sheath-knife, threatened to kill Brown, and was making towards him with the knife uplifted to stab him, when Brown discharged a pistol at him, the ball taking effect in his (Mervin's) breast, and he died almost instantly. When shot, Mervin fell on Brown with the uplifted knife, and stabbed him in the abdomen, of which wound Brown died about eleven o'clock the next day.

Thanksgiving Day in Maryland.—His Excellency Governor Swann has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 29th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State of Maryland. The day thus designated is the same as that set apart several weeks ago for a similar purpose by the President of the United States. The Governors of nearly all the States have concurred in the President's recommendation, and it is probable there will be a national observance of "Thanksgiving Day."

Reward for a Murderer.—A proclamation has been issued by Governor Swann, of Maryland, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of Henry Richards, alias Richardson, alleged to have aided in the late murder of William Lyles, in Prince George's county, and for which crime four colored men were executed at Upper Marlboro, on the 2d instant. Richards was implicated in the tragedy by the confession of those who were executed.

Elective Judiciary.—The people of the State of New York decided, at the late election, that a convention shall be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to their constitution. There are various matters which are mentioned for consideration, wherein the organic law, it is thought, requires alteration. Among them is the tenure and manner of choosing judges. There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction in that State with an elective judiciary.

Illegitimacy in England.—No less than 47,448 children were registered in England, in 1864, as born out of wedlock. Even this number does not represent the actual state of things. Owing to a defect in the English registration act, which does not make the registration of births compulsory, many cases are never recorded. Dr. Lankester has stated it as his deliberate judgment that sixteen thousand women are living in London whose infant children have been murdered by their hands.

Seven Thousand Pardons.—A work has recently been published in Paris, by M. Tetot, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, giving an account of all the treaties of peace and commerce, the conventions and other alliances concluded between all the powers of the globe, principally from the peace of Westphalia to the year 1866. It appears from this laborious work that in the space of two hundred years no less than 7205 treaties of peace have been signed.

The Arkansas Legislature.—The State Legislature convened at Little Rock, Ark., on Wednesday. On Thursday the Governor's message was read. It deprecates political excitement, and favors the encouragement of education, railroads, and improvements. The Governor recommends the State Legislature to carry into effect the principles of the Civil Rights bill; but intimates his preference for the Constitutional amendment. Its general tone is mild.

French Errors in English.—An amusing illustration of the blunders which Frenchmen make in writing or speaking English, is given by the *International*, a journal which is published in London as well as Paris. Among the *spectacles de Londres*, it announces "My Husband Ghost" at the Haymarket, "Nursery Chickweed" at the Lyceum, "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing" at the Adelphi, and "weethearts and Wives" at Sadler's Wells.

Good Pay.—The Lords Justices of Appeal, as well as the Master of the Rolls, in England, have £6000 a year each, and the Vice-Chancellors each £5000. The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench receives £8000, and the other judges £5000; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas £7000, and the other judges $5000. The salary of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer is £7000, and £5000 to each of the Barons of the Court.

Swords.—Sword blades resembling those of Damascus are made at Solingen, in Germany. A fagot is first formed of alternate fine bars of iron and steel. It is drawn out, doubled and twisted several times, and then formed into a ribbon. Two such ribbons are welded together, enclosing between them a thin blade of the best cutting English steel. After polishing, it is dipping in dilute sulphuric acid to give it a pattern.

Drunkenness.—According to evidence given in a report of the Liverpool Health Committee, "quite a young woman" in that city has been imprisoned one hundred and fourteen times for drunkenness, and another had been taken up one hundred and twenty times. The evidence goes to show that drunkenness is on the increase there, especially amongst the wives and children of the laboring population.

The Salute Yesterday.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday in the City Hall in honor of the re-election of Governor Fenton. This salute was ordered by Brigadier-General Palmer, of the Governor's Staff, and the powder was probably furnished by the State. This fact renders the salute a novelty as a political expression.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, 14th.

Horse Meat.—A new horse-butcher's-shop has been opened in Paris, at No. 39 Rue Poulet.

RUINOUS CONDITION OF BYRON'S TOMB.

The London *Telegraph* says:—"We are told, on the authority of an eye-witness, that Lord Byron's tomb must be added to the catalogue of those which are neglected and ruinous. The clerical authorities of Westminster Abbey could find no room for 'Childe Harold' in the Poet's Corner; nor can we wonder at their exclusiveness, so hard has it always been found to convert churchmen to practical Christianity. The funeral cavalcade had to turn northward from what should be our Campo Santo, and the body of the poet was carried to a Nottinghamshire village church. He had lived wildly; but at any rate the efforts of his later years and the manner of his death were noble; nor was it wise to suggest the thought that, under pretext of reprobation for his vices, it was really his brilliant satiric wit that the Dean and Chapter resented. He had broken some of the commandments, but so had others whose bodies were admitted without demur; and it was not unreasonable to suppose that Byron's true offense was the magnificent scorn with which he had scathed hypocrisy and cant. Whatever may be the opinion of certain ecclesiastics on the matter, the nation looks on Byron's genius as one of its most precious possessions; nor do we fear that the statement we are about to make will be read with absolute indifference. The condition of Hucknall Torkard Church, then, is almost ruinous. The flat, leaden roof is leaky; the floor is constantly damp; if it rains during service, the occupants of several pews have to rise and change their places; and nothing but a plain marble slab now marks the site of Byron's grave. Hanging beneath this slab is a small escutcheon, on dingy, tarnished, tattered, and faded silk, to the memory of his mother; whilst 'Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart,' has but a plain, mural tablet. The condition of the church is in nowise the fault of the vicar, whose living yields him only a poor two hundred a year, and the congregation is a small one. We take leave to say that this state of things is not creditable; that, being made known, it ought as soon as possible to be set right; and that if there is no one of Byron's blood able or willing to undertake the enterprise, it must be undertaken by the English people."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
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Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

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GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail, post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets.

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and

About 19,000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.

These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT

7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope, Rags, etc.
Bed Sacks,	
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By command of

General D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,

On THURSDAY,

22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
100 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
100 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musicians and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, 28th day of November, 1866, in the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, about two thousand (2000) barrels of POWDER, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

The powder will be sold by sample, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash, in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
11 12 mwf7t Chief of Bureau.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street.

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only.
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
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Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
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Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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Assets on January 1, 1866,
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Capital	$400,000 00
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
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READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE at 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 7·30, and 11 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M, for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 5·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·12 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·20 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·20 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·00 A. M. and 3·40 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

Commencing TUESDAY, July 6, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·46, 5·16, 7·26, and 10·16 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·29 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line.

Accommodation Train at 11·20 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·20 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express	at 9·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	at 9·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¼ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
VANKIRK & CO.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Anniversary Meeting—Addresses by Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., D. L. Moody, Esq., and Others.

Last evening the Academy of Music was filled to overflowing, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The occasion was the twelfth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. After the preliminary exercises and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cheshire, the President of the Society, Mr. Peter B. Simons, addressed the audience as follows:—

Address of P. B. Simons, Esq.

Brethren, and Friends of the Young Men's Christian Association:—We meet together to-night under circumstances of unusual gratification. After several years of extensive labor we have been ensoled, by the blessing of God, to raise our Association to a position of greater usefulness; and although this has been attended with unusual expenditures of money, we come together to-night to celebrate our twelfth anniversary with sufficient moneys pledged to pay off all our indebtedness. We desire publicly to express our grateful acknowledgments to our Secretary for the faithful administration of his duties, especially in interesting the young men, and bringing them under religious influences; and to our Treasurer for his devoted fidelity in the management of our financial affairs. Nor would we forget our board of managers, and the active members of our Association who have so nobly labored to place our Association in its present position, which is so desirable, and, we trust, which is to insure to us a great success in the future. These dear friends are the silent workers. Their names are not emblazoned in the public print. They do not come before the public, but earnestly and faithfully they labor on, looking only for that reward which comes from God. Like the rivulets on the mountain's top, which seem to have so little power, when united they form little torrents, watering the earth, and give seed to the sower and bread to the eater, and then mingling with the great avenues towards which they carry the rich treasures of the earth to bless the inhabitants thereof, and then finding the way to that beautiful emblem of eternity, the mighty ocean. Just so has it been and ever will be with these silent workers. They labor on, unknown to the world, faithfully and earnestly doing God's work, and it will only be in the eternal world that the value of their lives will be known.

But, dear friends, the world needs such earnest, faithful workers to look after the young men, the young and inexperienced; for is not the hope of our country in the rising generation? Teach the child and the youth virtue, and we will have virtuous statesmen. We will have powerful rulers. I must not linger. We have with us brethren from abroad, some of whom are to address us, and it is my duty this evening to welcome them. And, dear brethren, we did not come to greet you this evening with the cold formality of the world, but invoking that Blessed Spirit which kindred hearts love, we extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and bid you thrice welcome—welcome to this city, welcome to our midst, welcome to this joyous occasion. And as your speakers will address us this evening, we will ask God's blessing upon them and upon the associations which they represent, trusting that your meeting to-night may be a foretaste of that great assembly which shall gather around our Redeemer's throne in Heaven, when Christ's blood-washed workers shall come from the North and the South, from the East and the West, to cast their crowns at the foot of the Cross, and cry out, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, be all the glory."

Report of the Secretary.

After the singing of a hymn, Rev. W. E. Carnes, Corresponding Secretary of the Association, read a brief abstract of the annual report, referring to the large number of young men in this city who have the street, the cheerless boarding-house, and the gilded halls to frequent; but homes they have none. In order to remedy the sad results flowing from such a state of affairs, the Association had provided spacious reading-rooms, parlors, and musical instruments, where all young men were welcomed. The Association now numbers fifteen hundred members, and applications are pending for admission from four hundred young men, who will be elected at the next monthly meeting. It is hoped that, from exertions now being made, the number of volumes in the library will be doubled. Classes in elocution, rhetoric, music, and foreign languages existed, and had stated periods for meeting. A large number of young men had joined the prayer-meetings and Bible class, and been brought to a knowledge of the truth. A committee was laboring among the newsboys and bootblacks, and it was hoped that a permanent home would soon be provided for these long-neglected classes. Young men, principally discharged soldiers, had been provided with work and comfortable homes. The amount received during the year was $11,955·80, and the amount on hand was $1009·49.

The Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Albany, New York, then addressed the audience as follows:—

Address of Rev. Dr. Clark.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:—I have no doubt I express the feelings of all, when I say that we have been very deeply interested and very much encouraged in listening to the Report of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association. I do not know of an association more full of life, more full of new and attractive things, than this Association of Philadelphia. And while reference has been made to the worthy Secretary and Treasurer for their faithful labors, I am not sure but what much of the prosperity of your Association may be attributed to the zeal and devotion of your honored President, Peter B. Simons, and, judging from the apostolic zeal which he has manifested, I have been thinking he must be a descendant of Saint Peter, and if his name is not Simon Peter, it is Peter Simons, which is very near it. I am glad to see another new feature here. I understand this musical society, consisting of young ladies, have joined the Young Men's Christian Association. I believe in that. I know we want their influence—their refining influence as well as their music. As they were singing about the angels, it reminded me of a question that was put to me some time ago. I was asked how it happened that all the angels spoke of in the Bible are all men—no women among them? I thought a moment, and then remarked that I though it must be that there are already so many female angels on the earth, that it was not necessary for them to go to heaven.

I am very happy, therefore, to address so prosperous an association of young men, including young ladies; and I was thinking, while sitting here, of the significance of the name. It is an association of young men—men in the vigor of life—men at a period when the mental and physical faculties are in vigorous exercise. It is a period of strength and power; and when I hear that fifteen hundred are connected with your Association from the Christian Churches of this city, I recognize in this army those that are in the foremost ranks in all departments of Christian gospel. There we find power. We want, in a great nation like ours, to find union of sentiment for justice and for truth.

In coming to-night from the capital of the Empire State, I am happy to bring her greetings to the brothers of the Keystone State (applause), for I believe we are in for God, for justice, for humanity, and for the Congress of the United States. (Tremendous applause). In the few moments that I shall occupy I shall venture to say a few words upon the objects proposed to be accomplished by these Associations. This question came up in a convention recently held in the city of Albany, and in referring to that I am happy to say there were no delegates from any part of our country greeted with more warmth and cordiality than the delegates from the City of Brotherly Love, and we learned in that convention a year ago how to entertain strangers, and how to do whatever might be necessary for their physical comfort and for their moral and religious benefit. I am happy to say that we have here to-night our friend Mr. Page, from that city, under whose auspices that convention was a glorious success. And there was this in that convention. I have attended many ecclesiastical bodies, many gatherings of Christians laboring for the honor of their Master. I will say I never attended a convention or an association where there were so many full of devotion to Jesus—full of devotion to the great principles upon which our American republic and Christian Church rest, and I believe their influence continues in that city to this day.

The speaker continued at some length, and in closing said: There should be an associate effort and an individual effort to work out Christ's glory, and he beseeched the young men to gird on their armor and fight the battles of the Lord. He then said he rejoiced in these associations, and prayed that God would bless the city and the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association.

A letter from Major-General Howard was then read, after which a hymn was sung, and then the Rev. Bishop Simpson was introduced.

Address of Bishop Simpson.

He said he had turned aside from another meeting to-night, in which he took a great interest, to come and join in these interesting entertainments. I love the Young Men's Christian Association because of the spirit that animates it, and because of the work it proposes to do. This Association was not organized for the personal benefit or comfort of its members, but for the purpose of doing great good to others. He spoke of the extent of the Society, it having fifteen hundred members. But what of this when there are four thousand saloons in the city where intoxicating liquors are sold, and thousands of thousands of young men are being led on to destruction? What, then, are the few hundreds of those who are saved compared with the immense amount of those who are travelling the road to ruin? He urged the necessity of exertion to break down this great and growing evil. Speaking of the work in which the young men in the Association are engaged, he said that great means were required as well as active exertion. It was a noble work—one in which the young women as well as the young men should be engaged. There should be young woman's Christians Associations organized. The barriers between different classes of the human race are breaking down; languages are coming together, and God is uniting the nations of the earth. There is a tendency throughout the world toward this aggregation. The moral influences of Christianity are binding men together in the good work of moral reformation. This is the work in which the Young Men's Christian Association is engaged. There is a great necessity for these organizations, for the purpose of counteracting other organizations. All the various Christian Associations should be united together. He was willing in this work to take all denominations by the hand—he would even be willing to take by the hand the disciples of St. Peter. Bind together this vast country, embracing every variety of climate in the world. He spoke of the fact that this immense territory could not be disunited. There cannot be a separate North, nor a separate South, but all must remain united as one great whole. A happy contrast was introduced between Great Britain and the immensity of our possessions. The signs of the times indicate the progress of moral power. The downfall of Papacy and Mahommedanism is imminent. God did not intend we should be united as a nation until we should be a strong nation, until the curse of slavery was driven from the land. God is moving us towards Europe, and by means of the telegraphic cable He is moving us towards Asia. He almost wishes that he was young again, to see the consummation of this great moral progress; but that may not be. It is for these young men and these young women that this happy period is reserved to be enjoyed.

D. L. Moody, Esq., President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, then addressed the audience substantially as follows:—

Address of D. L. Moody, Esq.

He commenced by referring to the Convention held a year ago in Cleveland. He said they groped around in the darkness, but could not find what they wanted; but since they met in Albany they have been trying experiments. We have been sending delegates into the country villages, into the dens of vice, to preach Jesus Christ. The speaker had often attended meetings where there were but two or three persons present, but they used to go to the audience.

One time in a town in Illinois, they went into the Court House Square and commenced singing and praying, and soon had a large crowd around them, some of whom joined in the exercises. He advocated the establishment of Christian Associations all over the country, saying that just such institutions as these will keep the young men who come from the country to the city out of the dram-shops and gambling saloons. He related many touching incidents, where young men had been rescued from sin, and gave their hearts to the Saviour.

In concluding, he urged the young men to work in season and out of season, and to be faithful and earnest in their endeavors to spread the Gospel.

The exercises were closed at a late hour with the benediction by the Rev. J. B. Simmons, previous to which a collection was taken up.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The first concert of the Mendelssohn Musical Society last evening was a brilliant success. The hall was crowded, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather; and the affair, although only introductory to the regular concerts of the Society, passed off with considerable *eclat*. The programme was a very fine one, and introduced the Society in three or four of Mendelssohn's splendid choruses, and no less than seven accomplished lady vocalists. The latter were Mrs. Behrens, Miss Orlina A. Cunnington, Miss Blackburne, Miss McIlhenny, Miss Gormley, Mrs. Zurn, and Miss Ellers. They all acquitted themselves very creditably.

Miss Cunnington's grand aria from *Robert le Diable* was a marvel of fine execution and the nicest taste. It was splendidly rendered, and was most heartily encored. The difficult aria from the *Trovatore*, by Miss McIlhenny, was also a brilliant success, and was very loudly applauded. Its execution was remarkably fine. The same may be said of Mrs. Behrens' "L'ardita," which was an excellent rendering of a brilliantly beautiful piece. Several of Kucken's compositions were capitally rendered. Among these was the "Voglein Mein Bote" by Mrs. Zurn, with violin accompaniment by Mr. Jean Louis. It was very effectively sung, and in the most finished and artistic style. Kucken's duett, "The Swallows," was also admirably sung, Mrs. Behrens and Miss Gormley, the fine contralto, receiving a well-merited encore in it.

Miss Blackburne was highly successful in Wallace's aria, "The Spell," as she also was in the duett with Miss Gormley, "O dolce Comforto," which was rapturously applauded. Graham's excellent ballad, "Farewell," was capitally interpreted by Miss Ellers; and the recitation of Mr. Vanhorn, "Beautiful Snow," was quite commendable. The singing of the choruses by the Society was a decided feature of the evening, and was among the best efforts of the kind we have ever heard. Nearly 200 well-trained voices took part in them, and the unity, expression, and proper light and shade imparted to them, were a perfect treat to listen to.

The vocal performances were varied by the introduction of a solo and also a duett on the piano, the former Chopin's "Introduction and Rondo," by Mr. Henry G. Thunder, the pianist of the Society, and the latter by Messrs. Thunder and Jean Louis. The duett was truly excellent, but Mr. Thunder's interpretation of Chopin's solo showed him possessed of great ability as a pianist and the most cultivated taste as a musician. It was a most delightful performance, and was highly relished by the audience.

The leader was Mr. Jean Louis, the musical director of the Mendelssohn, who performed his duties gracefully and very effectively.

The Mendelssohn is only a month old, we believe, but judging from the *soiree* of last evening, it will not be long before it takes a high rank among similar organizations of the city, if, indeed, it is not deserving of such a position even now.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the Germania public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
2. Evening Song.....R. Schumann
3. Theresen Waltz.....C Faust
4. Adagios from 'Triompha e Sintonie'....a. Ulrich
5. Overture, "Maritana".....W V. Wallace
6. Reminiscence on R Wagner's "Tannhauser".....Hamm
7. Militaire Galop, "The Normannen"..G. Michaelis

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Wendel Phillips, next Tuesday evening, on the *Dangers of the Hour*. Tickets at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson. *Our American Cousin* and the *Spitfire*. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, for the matinee, *Victorine; or, I'll Sleep on It*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth as "Hamlet;" Mr. Barton Hill as "Laertes."

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—Benefit of Stuart Robson, *Paul Pry, Buried Alive*, and the *Children in the Wood*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Dan Bryant. Last night but one of the new Irish drama called *Shamus O'Brien*.

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